The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1895. NO. 28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6,24	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7,38	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg.....	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12,54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham....	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon....	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon. ...	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. No. 5. Mail.	NORTH. No. 3 Pass.	NORTH. No. 1 Mail.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. No. 2. Mail.	SOUTH. No. 4. Mixed.	SOUTH. No. 6 Mail.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

MAKING A BICYCLE.

Bicycle manufacturing depends for its success chiefly upon skillful labor. When you skim along lightly and rapidly on your wheel you are apt to think that it is the strength of the component parts that enables you to do this. The strength of the parts is one element, the putting of them together is a far more important element, and one that requires the greatest skill.

The price of a wheel in every instance represents the amount of skilled labor in its construction. The materials themselves cost but little. Probably $15 to $20 will represent the cost of material. The rest labor. So when you buy a high grade wheel you buy the best that intelligent artisanship can produce. There are but few, or possibly a dozen, high grade wheels made. The cheaper grades are legion.

The various parts of the bicycle must be absolutely perfect and capable of standing exactly their proportion of the whole strain. They must be adjusted with the nicety of a watch in order to get the most out of them. There are 500 parts in a bicycle, counting each spoke separately and the 150 odd miniature steel balls in the bearings. The rivets of the chain, the links, nuts and bolts number 138 separate pieces. The old saying of a chain being only as strong as its weakest link holds good in the bicycle. The chain is naturally a most important feature ranking in importance with the tire and the rims.

The frame and most of the metal parts of a bicycle of the high grade are made of Swedish steel, on which of course, Uncle Sam collects a good generous tariff. There is an English steel which is also good, but the Swedish has the call. Both are made by secret process. This steel is imported in the form of tubing, and is cut into parts of various lengths, which are brazed together to make the frame. The brazing is all-important to the rigidity of the frame. Without rigidity a wheel would never stand cross country riding. The brazing is done under enormous heat and the testing is repeated again and again.

In a bicycle factory, spokes, rims, sprockets, frames, etc., are all tested before they are adjudged to be ready for use. Each of these parts sustains a strain that has been figured out to a nicety. The testing machine can exert a tension or compression of from a few ounces up to 100,000 pounds. When the full power is turned on its great jaws can tear apart a solid bar of steel as a child peels a banana.

Each spoke has to stand so many pounds, the frame must do the same, the rim, the chain, the sprockets, hub, the front fork, pedals, cranks, handle bar and even the ball bearings must show that they are absolutely right. The coasting ability of a bicycle depends upon the "true' character of the bearings. To show how finely they are measured it will only be necessary to say that in the largest factories there is a machine which makes all the parts "true" down to one ten thousandth of an inch. This is getting down to a fine point, but the race for precedence among the big makers is fierce, and seemingly out of keeping with the general hilarity of the sport.

An interesting thing about a high grade bicycle is what is known as the safety factor. Thus in the great high pressure modern guns the safety factor is twenty, or in other words, the gun is made twenty times stronger than the strain to be put upon it. Ordinarily guns have a safety factor of ten; boilers six; bridges of five and other mechanical products about four. The bicycle of the old style weighed sixty pounds, the high grade machine of to-day weighs eighteen pounds, and the safety factor has been reduced to only 1.25

This extraordinarily low safety factor is in deference to the demand for lightness, which just now is being carried to an extreme. Another year the tendency will be to make fewer light machines. The figure 1.25 above means that if any part of the wheel is imperfect to the extent of one quarter of its calculated strength, the machine may be crippled suddenly and the rider may have a bad fall.

It is doubtful if more than one or two manufacturers make the entire wheel. Some of them claim that they do, however. The fact is that the tires, the wood rims, the chains and the saddles, and also the lanterns are in most instances made by specialists. This cannot well be otherwise, because the four first mentioned require special knowledge, being really the most important elements of all good wheels. There are any number of tires, but a greatly less number of rims. The wood rim is one of the great discoveries. The wood is preferably white ash or hickory. Some firms use three or four pieces, glued and pressed together—laminated is the trade word—and then curved. The connecting ends are fastened in various ways. It has been found that wood rims have more resiliency—that is power of resisting shock—than have steel rims. It took years to find this out. Now there is talk of paper rims. But whether made of steel, wood or paper, no rim ever made is able to withstand a collision if it is struck under speed.—*Ex.*

Respect the Aged.

We have a very big lesson to learn we big people in this big country. And we must begin at the beginning—and that is, to cultivate patience with those who are older than ourselves. True respect is born of patience. If God has placed to our keeping some aged soul for us to nourish and protect until He sees fit to take the spirit to Himself, we should do it and not alone do it cheerfully and willingly, but unremittingly, no matter what the sacrifice to ourselves may be, no matter what strain it entails upon out patience. We must not forget that a day may and probably will come to us when we shall be old; when the mind will not be so quick to perceive and the understanding not so ready to absorb. And as we minister to those who are in our keeping now, our ministrations shall be seen by those following close behind who some day will minister to us. The years go by very quickly and the position of the young and the old is soon reversed. Then we shall fully realize what a loving touch, what little acts of kindness, what a constant presence, what true consideration and respect mean to the aged soul! The attentions which the aged sometimes demand may be a little exacting at times. But let us rejoice that we are given an opportunity to return some consideration to the life from which we sprang, and in part to measure the blessings which were poured upon us night and day when we were helpless. Nothing that can come into the memory of man or woman can be more precious than the remembrance that, when we had the opportunity, we did all we could do, in respect, love and tenderness, for those who proceeded into this life and who have preceded us into a greater life to come. They welcomed us to this earth; we bade them farewell from it. But they will welcome us again, and our welcome there will be much in the way as we bade them farewell here. We live here now, but not for always. And the more tender our farewell of them the more loving will be their welcome of us.—*Edward W. Bok, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

Welding by Electricity.

The old cracked bell hanging idle and useless in Independence Hall may some day soon be made to lift up its long stilled voice and ring out in all its useful vigor. Early in the present century the efforts of inventors, bell moulders and metal workers were directed to the accomplishment of this end, but without avail. Latterly the same efforts were made to mend other bells that had become dumb, but all without any fruitful results and it was generally agreed that a cracked bell was worth only so much a pound as old metal.

A system of electric welding has been devised by a Russian, Slavianoff, by which old bells cracked to the very crown may be made as new. The new process is known as the "hydro-electrothermic" and it appears to offer interesting possibilities though not yet fully developed. Its principal depends on the employment of a bath and in the development of hydrogen gas at the negative pole. The gas surrounds the part to be treated forming a high resistance to the current, which is transformed at this point into calorific energa and communicated to the metal or other object forming the negative pole. The method is said to be an improvement of both Thomson and Benardos, which are well known to metal workers, and has been in successful operation for some time at the Perm gun works in Russia.—*Ex.*

The Mississippi River as a Sewer.

The American Public Health association is now holding its meeting at Denver, Colo. The first paper, "The Mississippi River as a Sewer," was read by Dr. Josiah Hartzell, of the Ohio State Board of Health. After giving figures to show the extent of the drainage basin of the river, he gave some startling statistics on its pollution. Four cities annually contribute 265,000 tons of garbage, 4,000 carcasses of diseased animals to the noble stream. English streams are clean in comparison. He vigorously condemned the Chicago drainage canal. He deplored the action of the Pittsburg garbage boats, which polluted the Ohio river, and quoted from Pittsburg papers denouncing this action.

Specimen Cases.

S.H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in health and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Buc len's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaer, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In Ohio one in every ten voters is a soldier.

Gauze is believed to have this name because it was first made at Gaza.

Lawn is fine linen bleached on the lawn instead of the ordinary drying ground.

As a leaper the kangaroo is ahead of all. It readily jumps from sixty to seventy feet.

The first finger is sacred to Jupiter, is supposed to indicate the nobler element of character.

Five hundred thousand men are estimated to ride in the elevators of New York City every day.

In Chinese the letter "i" has 145 ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

The school children of Delaware have, by vote, selected the peach blossom as the floral emblem of the State.

The public executioner of Austria wears a pair of new white gloves every time he carries out a capital sentence.

Most of the shool slates come from Pennsylvania, where there are large slate quarries. Some come from Vermont and Ohio.

The London and Northwestern Railroad passes through more than half of the fifty-three counties of England and Wales.

A game protective law just passed in Missouri provides severe punishment for anyone killing a doe deer in the next five years.

It is not the great things which we would do if we could that will count in the end, but the little things we could do if we would.

An odd collection is that of one of the county officials of Maine, who has gathered feathers from almost every kind of bird that flies.

The Chautauqua salute, waving a white handkerchief, was first given at the request of Chancellor Vincent as a greeting to a deaf mute.

A man who died a short time ago at Berlin, N. Y., left a dairy which he began when eighteen years old and continued for fifty-two years.

Chief of Police Janssen, of Milwaukee, has begun a crusade against dance halls in the city. He says that they are among the worst of evils.

A French priest stationed at Jerusalem has been the fortunate finder of "a talent of the time of King David." It was unearthed in his dooryard.

A French fisherman who threw in his line into the Seine Canal, near St. Dennis, one December 20 got hold of a package containing 178 railway bonds worth $22,000.

Los Angeles is having a boom. The superintendent of buildings there reports $600,000 put into buildings during the month of July following $336,000 in June.

Red tape is driving shipping from the new Baltic canal. It causes so much delay that the old way around Denmark is preferred, and besides the pilots and officials are impolite.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Germans fired 30,000,000 rifle cartridges and 363,000 charges of artillery, killing or mortally wounding 77,000 Frenchmen, show that 400 shots are required to kill or mortally wound one man.

A dog belonging to George Wilcox, of Canton Conn., met a porcupine in his wanderings a few days ago, and came home so full of quills that it took a long time to pick them out, and two men to hold him during the process.

Too Late.

What silences we keep year after year,
With those who are most near to us and dear!
We live beside each other day by day,
And speak of myriad things, but seldom say
The full, sweet word that lies just in our reach,
Beneath the commonplace of common speech.

Then out of sight and out of reach they go—
Those close, familiar friends who loved us so;
And sitting in the shadows they have left,
Alone with lonliness, and sore bereft,
We think with vain regret of some fond word,
That once we might have said, and they have heard.

For weak and poor, the love that we expressed,
Now seems beside the sad, sweet, unexpressed,
And slight the deeds we did to those undone,
And small the service spent, to treasure won,
And undeserved the praise for word or deed,
That should have overflowed the simple need.

This is the cruel fault of life—to be
Full visioned only when the ministry
Of death has been fulfilled, and in the place
Of some dear presence, is but an empty space,
What recollected services can then
Give consolation for the "might have been?"
—Norah Perry.

OUR COUNTRY COUSIN.

This is how it all happened: My two sisters, the fashionable Misses Seymour, toward the end of a certain summer having been the round of all the old summer resorts and tiring of the last one, suddenly remembered that somewhere in the rural districts in the interior of the State they possessed some cousins of more or less nearness or distance.

As a last resort, in order to overcome the ennui that was gradually taking possession of them, they decided to settle down upon these cousins for the remaining days of the late summer and the heated period of the autumn.

With them to decide was to act, so with almost unfashionable alacrity—and my sisters were sticklers for fashion, too—letters were despatched to the suddenly remembered cousins and the answer to them awaited with breathless impatience.

They came at last, bearing the most cordial invitation for my sisters to follow their inclinations and come up into the country at their earliest convenience.

To say that my sisters jumped at the chance would be wholly misleading; my sisters never jumped at anything; they were entirely too elegant for that.

But with surprising haste they answered, informing their hostesses when they would arrive, and then on the heels of the letters swept up into the country, bag, bandbox and baggage.

Letters told us how they found the cousins, a charming widow and her daughter, with a fine old place, and, what blessed it, real country hospitality. The widow was set down as a person who had seen something of life and the daughter was voted nice, though a trifle old fashioned.

As father and I were very busy in town that summer we did not join the ladies in the country, but merely took a week's fishing at one of our favorite haunts and went right back to work again, so it was not until early October, when the girls came back to town, brown as berries and full of the pleasures of their trip, that I received a regular detailed description of my cousin Harriet and her daughter Alice.

And from the description I gathered that the young lady was a person who would do very well—for the country.

Indeed, my sisters gave me very plainly to understand that our cousin, Alice Seymour, would not shine under the city's lamps.

In a few days after their return there was nothing new to tell either of their trip or of their entertainers and I heard no more of my country cousins until one day in early winter, when the female portion of the household was thrown into sudden consternation by the arrival of a letter from Mrs. Harriet Seymour, in which she informed my sisters and their maternal parent that she would like to have her daughter spend a month in town with them.

There were sundry other remarks of a pleasant and personal nature in the letter, but they were hardly noticed in the all obscuring importance of the desire expressed.

Sister Florence came to me with indignation written in every feature.

"To think," she exclaimed, "Cousin Alice wants to come here!"

"Well, why shouldn't she?" I asked.

"Why shouldn't she?" echoed Florence. "Why, it simply can't be done."

"Why not?"

My sister did not deign to answer me, but swept away in great indignation.

It was Caroline next who expressed to me how awful the idea was, I expressed my entire inability to see its awfulness, and was told by my sister that men didn't understand these things at all.

"I understand, I think," said I, "that you accept the hospitality of people whose kindness you are unwilling to return," and Caroline left me in disgust.

Then mother whispered to me confidentially that she couldn't see how she was going to avoid having that girl come, and was entirely amazed when I asked why she should wish to avoid it.

"Why, it would never do in the world, Hubert," said my mother. "I love the girl as well as any one can, but you know that the country and city are so different."

"Is my cousin a lady?" I asked.

"To be sure," said my mother, "but"——

"Is she an idiot?"

"Why, certainly not, but"——

"Can she tell a train of cars from a hansom?"

"Hubert!"

"Well, then, I can't see why it's going to be such a terrible thing to bring her to the city."

My mother left me with the parting assurance that men never could appreciate such difficulties.

But, after studying it, they could find no way but to allow the girl to come, and come she did.

The girls wanted to send a servant to meet her, but I insisted on going myself, so Florence went with me.

I could hardly believe that the dainty little lady in the gray traveling suit, who answered my sister's greeting with a quiet smile, was the objectionable country cousin. She was a lady all over from her charming hat to her pretty little walking boots.

She was so pretty that as I looked at my sister I began to understand the point of objection which the coming of my cousin had raised.

Now, while I do not believe in love at first sight, I must confess that a strange fancy for this quiet little girl took immediate possession of me, and as the days passed it grew. What else could be expected of any obstinate young fellow, anyway, when his mother and sister opposed him?

So I found myself loving Alice Seymour. But in this I was not alone; several other young fellows seemed to share my feelings, and it made me uneasy.

Her manners were so perfect, and yet she said and did much quaint and unstudied things that a man couldn't help being attracted to her. She was not conventional, but she possessed a natural dignity that was greater than convention could give. As Beverly Bridges said, she was one of nature's noblewomen.

Confound the fellow, he always had the trick of turning a neat phrase.

Well, like a blind man, I went on seeing nothing about me, until one day I came upon my little cousin looking very dolorous. She was alone in the parlor, and she looked as if she had been weeping.

I was all up in arms in a moment to know who had offended her, but she hesitated a long time before she told me falteringly that she had grown to believe that my sisters did not want her there, and that she was going home.

Somehow I steeled myself to say: "I do not want you here, either."

She raised her tear stained face to me—I had forgotten to tell you that she was freckled—just about a dozen bewitching ones placed where they would do the most good. I saw surprise in her look, but before she could speak I kissed her and whispered: "Let us make a little home of our own, dearest, and"—

Oh, pshaw, a fellow can't tell about these things, you know, but she was willing, and I was happy.

When my sisters were informed they acted very well, kissed us and feigned a great deal of enthusiasm. I thought at first it was all pretended, and I never understood until later.

Both of my sisters are now married.—Chicago News.

A New Kind of Club.

The Broken Plate Club is a curious little association or brotherhood, with headquarters in a small village in the Department of the Nord, France. Several years ago a party of manufacturers and merchants were dining together when by chance a plate rolled from the table, fell into the fireplace and broke. Strangely enough, the number of pieces corresponded exactly with the number of diners. Upon this circumstance a society was formed to include only those then and there present and to terminate finally on the death of the last member. To each man was assigned a piece of the broken plate.

The men meet and dine each year, and though no deaths have occurred as yet in the little association, the unwritten law reads that when each member dies his piece shall be handed over to the president, who, one by one, shall fasten the fragments together. When every member save one has passed away, that man shall add his final bit to the plate, cementing it firmly in, and shall have it buried.—New York World.

A Timid Giraffe.

It is very curious how timid these creatures are about certain sounds. Noisy sounds, like a man walking by with hob nailed boots, it does not notice, but a lady coming in with hardly more sound than the mere rustling of her dress, makes it stare with pricked ears and eyes distended. We remember well after the terrible explosion of gunpowder on a barge on the neighboring canal, asking the keepers of the giraffes of that day how they had taken it, and he said he was surprised how very little notice they took at all. They jumped to their feet, but almost at once lay down again when they found nothing had happened. "But," he said, "if I was at night time to creep along that gallery in my sooks, they would be so scared that I believe they would dash themselves to bits." They fear the lurking foe, and a big bang scares them less than a faint, rustling sound. They are in that very deerlike.—Leisure Hour.

Not That Kind.

An English writer would abolish the honeymoon, insisting that it spoils many a promising marriage by wearying the young couple one of the other. There are not a few old couples left who would suggest an indefinite extention of the honeymoon rather than the abolition, having found that closer acquaintance opens up depths of affection undreamt of on the wedding journey. The subject recalls the reply of a homesick soldier to General Thomas. The General met the man's request for his second furlough in a single year with the remark that he himself hadn't been home in a year and a half. "That's all right for you, General," retorted the homesick man, "but me an' my wife ain't that kind.—Midland Monthly.

Too Much Civilization.

Civilization, says an exchange has demoralized the Samoans, They have taken a fancy for the large men-of-war's boats, for which they have discarded their canoes, and in which they row about from village to village, discussing politics and neglecting their crops. To build the boats they have mortgaged their land, and instead of making an attempt to raise money to pay their creditors they spend their time playing cricket for stakes consisting of pigs or kegs of salt beef.

The Only Chance.

"Do you think," said Chappie, "that a gentleman ought to speak to his barber when he meets him on the street?"

"Certainly," said Briggs. "It is about the only chance he has to get a word in."—Indianapolis Journal.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

FRENCH METHODS OF COOKING.

The French cook or housewife can teach the American woman nothing in the way of dainty desserts, cakes, breads, preserves, etc., writes Maria Parloa. But, on the other hand, the American woman cannot compare with the French woman in the preparation of soups, meats, fish sauces, vegetables and all the little economies of the kitchen.—New York Times.

SOME KITCHEN INTELLIGENCE.

In choosing lemons select those with thin skins that are firm and full. In buying asparagus choose the long, thin stalks that are green almost to the butt of the stalk. The short, thick, white variety contains but little that is edible, and that little is deficient in flavor. The cucumber, should be, when thoroughly ripe, streaked with yellow. The dark green variety is the doctor's best summer friend. In buying tomatoes choose the rich red variety, even if they cost more. A tomato that is streaked with white, and is hard is a flavorless morsel. To tell if the tomato is perfectly ripe pull out the stem. If it comes out easily and clean the vegetable is in prime condition; if the stem brings with it a portion of the inside the tomato is too ripe for use.—St. Louis Star Sayings.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Another new field is opening for the cooking school graduate, as shown by the following letter. It would be possible for an energetic woman to take charge of the marketing for several families where the style of life was less pretentious than that here described. Surely many residents of suburban towns would be glad to avail themselves of the services of a trained woman, who would make regular trips to town to secure eatables not easily obtained in local markets. Occasional lessons to cooks in their own kitchen, with the utensils to which they are accoustomed, might be combined with the marketing and give a comfortable income to a woman fitted for such work.

"A wealthy lady whom I knew only by reputation wished me to relieve her of the care of providing for her own and her servants' table, do the marketing, and look after the bills, but to have no other responsibility, and to live elsewhere. I had some misgivings about being able to please her, but concluded to try it, so I have been there every week day morning about 9 to see what was on hand. Then I plan the next six meals, the servants having separate meals at different hours, make out my marketing list, and go to market, the whole occupying three or four hours. Then I go home, unless there is a swell dinner or luncheon on hand, when I see it through. My afternoons are left for something else and I have had enough to keep me busy.—American Kitchen Magazine.

HOME-MADE CANDY.

Lemon Taffy— Three pounds of best brown sugar, quarter of a pound of butter and one pint of vinegar. Boil all together until it hardens in water. Add one teaspoonful lemon extract. Pour on buttered tins to cool.

Chocolate Creams—One pound of confectioner's sugar, white of one egg, two tablespoonfuls water, on teaspoonful vanilla; mix well and make into balls. Melt a half cake of chocolate, dip the balls in and lay on buttered paper to harden.

Maple Cream—Three cupfuls of grated maple sugar, one cupful of thick sweet cream. Boil until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire and beat with a silver fork until it is of the consistency of very thick cream. Pour in buttered tins and when cool cut in squares.

Molasses candy—One quart molasses, one half cup of vinegar, one cupfull granulated sugar, butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful soda. Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar; put in with molasses and butter and boil, stirring often. As soon as it hardens when dropped in water it is done. Then stir the soda in quickly and pour in buttered pans to cool. Pull until white.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 13.

Lesson Text: "The Triumph of Gideon," Judges vii., 13-23—Golden Text: Psalm xxvii., 3—Commentary.

13. "And when Gideon was come, behold there was a man that told a dream unto his fellow." Gideon had been called and encouraged by the Lord to deliver Israel from the Midianites, their oppressors, his principal strength being the Lord's assurance: "Have not I sent thee? Surely I will be with thee" (chapter vi., 14. 16). The Lord, however, gave him three signs to strengthen him yet further—the meat offering, accepted by fire, the fleece wet and the fleece dry. After sifting the army of 32,000 down to 300 by sending home all the fearful ones (22,000), and out of the remainder all that loved their own ease (9700). He still further strengthens him by sending him down to the Midianite host by night to hear what they talked about in the camp. Just as Gideon came to the camp one soldier was telling another this dream. The dream was evidently from the Lord, and also the telling of it at this time.

14. "This is nothing else save the sword of Gideon, the son of Joash, a man of Israel, for into his hand hath God delivered Midian, and all the host." The interpretation of this dream by the soldier was also of the Lord as surely as were the interpretations by Joseph and Daniel. This does not prove, however, that the Midianite soldier was a man of God, for the Lord used the mouth of Balaam, and also the mouth of the ass on which he rode, to utter His messages.

15. "Arise, for the Lord hath delivered into your hand the host of Midian." Gideon was so strengthened by this dream and its interpretation that he hastened at once back to the camp of Israel with these words. Whatever God commands us to do He is ready to do also, and when He asks us to do what seems impossible it is that we may see our weakness and trust Him to perfect His strength in our weakness, for He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength.

16. "He put a trumpet in every man's hand, with empty pitchers, and torches (margin) within the pitchers." Thus He did with the three companies of 100 each. Three is a mighty number and makes us think of the Holy Trinity and also of resurrection. The trumpet is suggestive of testimony in connection with atonement, for both rams' horns and silver speak of atonement, and we overcome by the blood of the Lamb and the word of our testimony ready to lay down our lives for Him (Rev. xii., 11). The torch is suggestive of a constant life, for "the life is the light." To be a good soldier of Christ there must be a good testimony and a consistent life.

17. "Look on to me and do likewise. As I do, so shall ye do." The secret of victory is to see Jesus only (Math. xvii., 8; Heb. xii., 1, 2), and follow Him fully, walking as He walked (I Pet. ii., 21; I John ii., 6). "Do as I have done unto you" was part of His advice to His disciples (John xiii., 15), and there is no perfect example but Himself. We may well say, "Who is sufficient for such a life?" But He answers, "My grace is sufficient for thee." "Our sufficiency is of God" II Cor. ii., 16; iii., 5; xii., 9).

18. "Blow ye the trumpet and say, The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." The sound from the mouth suggests the two edged sword which proceeds from the mouth (Rev. i., 16), the word of God which is sharper than any two edged sword (Heb. iv., 12), the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God (Eph. vi., 17). This victory accomplished by the Lord through Gideon, Gideon's part being simply that of a visible and obedient partner. It was so with all the prophets, the word was the Lord's, but the mouth was the prophet's, as in II Sam. xxiii., 2; Jer. i. 9. Even our Lord Jesus gives His Father credit for all His words and works (John xii., 49; xiv., 10).

19, 20. "And the three companies blew the trumpets and brake the pitchers and held the lamps in their left hands and the trumpets in their right hands to blow, and they cried, The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon." I do not know just how they managed with two hands to accomplish these three things all at once; but some day Gideon will tell us how they did it if we ask him. The principal item in the story is their cry and its results. The strength of my life and its joy and peace is the partnership with Him who does all the work, suggested by the phrase, "The Lord and Gideon." It is God who worketh in us both to will and to do (Phil. ii., 13; Heb. xiii., 21). The Lord could as easily have delivered Israel without Gideon, but He saw fit to use Gideon. So with us. We are none of us essential to Him, but He is willing to use us if we are willing to be used by Him as He shall please.

21. "And they stood every man in his place." I believe from Eph. ii., 10, that God has a place and a work for each of His redeemed (see also Mark xiii., 34; Math. xxv., 15), and that, as one has said, a Godly man is God's man in God's place doing God's work in God's way for God's glory. As in the tabernacle and temple, neither Moses nor David nor Solomon had any say in the plans, but received all from God and had only to be obedient, so I believe it should be in all the work of the church and in the individual life of every believer. We have the promise of thoughts, words, steps and actions, all controlled by Him who says, "Behold I make all things new." Let our motto, then, be "Not I, but Christ, who liveth in me, the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me" (Gal. ii., 20).

22 "The Lord set every man's sword against his fellow." So it was in I Sam. xiv., 20, and in II Chron. xx., 23. In the later case the people went out praising the Lord as they went to the battle for the victory that the Lord was going to give them, for they believed God. In the storm at sea Paul was of good cheer because of the deliverance promised, though there seemed, humanly speaking, no possibility of deliverance, but he believed God (Acts xxvii., 35). It is safe to keep right on as God directs and trust Him to manage all our enemies, our reputation and all else. "Be not afraid. Only believe."

23. "And the men of Israel gathered themselves together * * * and pursued after the Midianites." Those mentioned in this verse were such as responded to Gideon's first call for helpers (vi., 35). Then in the next verse we read that Ephraim came also. See in chapter vii., 1-3, how wisely Gideon appeased their anger at not being called earlier, and remember that "a soft answer turneth away wrath" (Prov. xv., 1). May the fact that God sends us and is with us be our constant strength (chapter vi., 14-16).—Lesson Helper.

The German Fleet.

The German fleet now comprises ninety-one ships of war, of which four are first-class ironclads, three second-class ironclads, seven third-class ironclads, and eight fourth-class ironclads. The number of officers and surgeons is 1021; the crews comprise altogether 21,487 men. The German Government is building three swift cruisers to be fitted with engines of 9000 horse power.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Point Blank Question."

TEXT: "Is thine heart right?"—II Kings x., 15.

With mettled horses at full speed, for he was celebrated for fast driving, Jehu, the warrior and king, returns from battle. But seeing Jehonadab, an acquaintance, by the wayside, he shouts, "Whoa! Whoa!" to the lathered span. Then leaning over to Jehonadab Jehu salutes him in the words of the text—words not more appropriate for that hour and that place than for this hour and place, "Is thine heart right?"

I should like to hear of your physical health. Well myself, I like to have everybody else well, and so might ask, Is your eyesight right, your hearing right, your nerves right, your lungs right, your entire body right? But I am busy to-day taking diagnosis of the more important spiritual conditions. I should like to hear of your financial welfare. I want everybody to have plenty of money, ample apparel, large storehouse and comfortable residence, and I might ask, Is your business right, your income right, your worldly surroundings right? But what are these financial questions compared with the inquiry as to whether you have been able to pay your debts to God; as to whether you are insured for eternity; as to whether you are ruining yourself by the long credit system of the soul? I have known men to have no more than one loaf of bread at a time, and yet to own a government bond of heaven worth more than the whole material universe.

The question I ask you to-day is not in regard to your habits. I make no inquiry about your integrity or your chastity or your sobriety. I do not mean to stand on the outside of the gate and ring the bell, but coming up the steps, I open the door and come to the private apartment of the soul, and with the earnestness of a man that must give an account for this day's work I cry out, Oh, man, oh, woman immortal, is thine heart right?

I will not insult you by an argument to prove that we are by nature all wrong. If there be a factory explosion and the smokestack be upset, and the wheels be broken in two, and the engine unjointed, and the ponderous bars be twisted, and a man should look in and say that nothing was the matter, you would pronounce him a fool. Well, it needs no acumen to discover that our nature is all atwist and askew and unjointed. The thing doesn't work right. The biggest trouble we have in the world is with our souls. Men sometimes say that though their lives may not be just right, their heart is all right. Impossible. A farmer never puts the poorest apples on top of his barrel; nor does the merchant place the meanest goods in his show window. The best part of us is our outward life. I do not stop to discuss whether we all fell in Adam, for we have been our own Adam, and have all eaten of the forbidden fruit, and have been turned out of the paradise of holiness and peace, and though the flaming sword that stood at the gate to keep us out has changed position and comes behind to drive us in, we will not go.

The Bible account of us is not exaggerated when it says that we are poor and wretched and miserable and blind and naked. Poor! The wretch that stands shivering on our doorstep on a cold day is not so much in need of bread as we are of spiritual help. Blind! Why, the man whose eyes perished in the powder blast, and who for these ten years has gone feeling his way from street to street, is not in such utter darkness as we. Naked! Why, there is not one rag of holiness left to hide the shame of our sin. Sick! Why, the leprosy has eaten into the head and the heart and the hands and the feet, and the marasmus of an everlasting wasting away has already seized on some of us.

But the meanest thing for a man to do is to discourse about an evil without pointing a way to have it remedied. I speak of the thirst of your hot tongue only that I may show you the living stream that drops crystalline and sparkling from the Rock of Ages and pours a river of gladness at your feet. If I show you the rents in your coat, it is only because the door of God's wardrobe now swings open, and here is a robe, white with the fleece of the Lamb of God, and of a cut and make that an angel would not be ashamed to wear. If I snatch from you the black, moldy bread that you are munching, it is only to give you the bread made out of the finest wheat that grows on the celestial hills and baked in the fires of the cross, and one crumb of which would be enough to make all heaven a banquet. Hear it, one and all, and tell it to your friends when you go home, that the Lord Jesus Christ can make the heart right.

First we need a repenting heart. If for the last ten, twenty or forty years of life we have been going on in the wrong way, it is time that we turned around and started in the opposite direction. If we offend our friends, we are glad to apologize. God is our best friend, and yet how many of us have never apologized for the wrongs we have done Him!

There is nothing that we so much need to get rid of as sin. It is a horrible black monster. It polluted Eden. It killed Christ. It has blasted the world. Men keep dogs in kennels, and rabbits in a warren, and cattle in a pen. What a man that would be who would shut them up in his parlor. But this foul dog of sin and these herds of transgression we have entertained for many a long year in our heart, which should be the cleanest, brightest room in all our nature. Out with the vile herd! Begone, ye befoulers of an immortal nature!

Turn out the beasts and let Christ come in! A heathen came to an early Christian who had the reputation of curing diseases. The Christian said, "You must have all your idols destroyed." The heathen gave to the Christian the key to his house, that he might go in and destroy the idols. He battered to pieces all he saw, but still the man did not get well. The Christian said to him, "There must be some idol in your house not yet destroyed." The heathen confessed that there was one idol of beaten gold that he could not bear to give up. After awhile, when that was destroyed, in answer to the prayer of the Christian, the sick man got well.

Many a man has awakened in his dying hour to find his sins all about him. They clambered up on the right side of the bed, and on the left side, and over the headboard, and over the footboard, and horribly devoured the soul.

Repent, the voice celestial cries,
Nor longer dare delay.
The wretch that scorns the mandate dies
And meets a fiery day.

Again, we need a believing heart. A good many years ago a weary one went up one of the hills of Asia Minor, and with two logs on his back cried out to all the world, offering to carry their sins and sorrows. They pursued Him. They slapped Him in the face. They mocked Him. When He groaned, they groaned. They shook their fists at Him. They spat on Him. They hounded Him as though He were a wild beast. His healing of the sick, His sight giving to the blind, His mercy to the outcast, silenced not the revenge of the world. His prayers and benedictions were lost in that whirlwind of execration: "Away with Him! Away with Him!"

Ah, it was not merely the two pieces of wood that He carried; it was the transgressions of the race, the anguish of the ages, the wrath of God, the sorrows of hell, the stupendous interests of an unending eternity! No wonder His back bent. No wonder the blood started from every pore. No wonder that He crouched under a torture that made the sun faint, and the everlasting hills tremble, and the dead rush up in their winding sheets as He cried, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from Me." But the cup did not pass. None to comfort.

There He hangs! What has that hand done that it should be thus crushed in the palm? It has been healing the lame and wiping away tears. What has that foot been doing that it should be so lacerated? It has been going about doing good. Of what has the victim been guilty? Guilty of saving a world. Tell me, ye heavens and earth, was there ever such another criminal? Was there ever such a crime? On that hill of carnage, that sunless day, amid those howling rioters, may not your sins and mine have perished? I believe it. Oh, the ransom has been paid. Those arms of Jesus were stretched out so wide that when He brought them together again they might embrace the world. Oh, that I might, out of the blossoms of the spring or the flaming foliage of the autumn make one wreath for my Lord! Oh, that all the triumphal arches of the world could be sung in one gateway, where the King of Glory might come in! Oh, that all the harps and trumpets and organs of earthly music might in one anthem speak His praise!

But what were earthly flowers to Him who walketh amid the snow of the white lilies of heaven? What were arches of earthly masonry to Him who hath about His throne a rainbow spun out of everlasting sunshine? What were all earthly music to Him when the hundred and forty and four thousand on one side and cherubim and seraphim and archangels stand on the other side, and all the space between is filled with the doxologies of eternal jubilee—the hosanna of a redeemed earth, the halleluiah of unfallen angels, song after song rising about the throne of God and of the Lamb? In that pure, high place, let Him hear us. Stop, harps of heaven, that our poor cry may be heard. O my Lord Jesus, it will not hurt Thee for one hour to step out from the shining throng. They will make it all up when Thou goest back again. Come hither, O blessed One, that we may kiss Thy feet. Our hearts, too long withheld, we now surrender into Thy keeping. When Thou goest back, tell it to all the immortals that the lost are found, and let the Father's house ring with the music and the dance.

They have some old wine in heaven, not used except in rare festivities. In this world those who are accustomed to use wine on great occasions bring out the beverage and say: "This wine is thirty years old," or "forty years old." But the wine of heaven is more than eighteen centuries old. It was prepared at the time when Christ trod the winepress alone. When such grevious sinners as we come back, methinks the chamberlain of heaven cries out to the servants: "This is unusual joy! Bring up from the vaults of heaven that old wine. Fill all the tankards. Let all the white robed guests drink to the immortal health of those newborn sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty." "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," and God grant that that one may be you!

Again, to have a right heart it must be a forgiving heart. An old writer says, "To return good for evil is Godlike; good for good is manlike; evil for good devillike." Which of these natures have we? Christ will have nothing to do with us as long as we keep any old grudge. We have all been cheated and lied about. There are people who dislike us so much that if we should come down to poverty and disgrace they would say: "Good for him! Didn't I tell you so?" They do not undsrstand us. Unsanctified human nature says: "Wait till you get a good crack at him, and when at last you find him in a tight place give it to him. Flay him alive. No quarter. Leave not a rag of reputation. Jump on him with both feet. Pay him in his own coin—sarcasm for sarcasm, scorn for scorn, abuse for abuse." But, my friends, that is not the right kind of heart. No man ever did so mean a thing toward us as we have done toward God. And if we cannot forgive others how can we expect God to forgive us? Thousands of men have been kept out of heaven by an unforgiving heart.

Here is someone who says: "I will forgive that man the wrong he did me about that house and lot; I will forgive that man who overreached me in a bargain; I will forgive that man who sold me a shoddy overcoat; I forgive them—all but one. That man I cannot forgive. The villain—I can hardly keep my hands off him. If my going to heaven depends on my forgiving him, then I will stay out." Wrong feeling. If a man lie to me once I am not called to trust him again. If a man betray me once I am not called to put confidence in him again. But I would have no rest if I could not offer a sincere prayer for the temporal and everlasting welfare of all men, whatever meannesses and outrage they have inflicted upon me. If you want to get your heart right, strike a match and burn up all your old grudges, and blow the ashes away. "If you forgive not men, their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses."

An old Christian black woman was going along the streets of New York with a basket of apples that she had for sale. A rough sailor ran against her and upset the basket, and stood back expecting to hear her scold frightfully, but she stooped down and picked up the apples, and said: "God forgive you, my son, as I do." The sailor saw the meanness of what he had done, and felt in his pocket for his money, and insisted that she should take it all. Though she was black he called her mother, and said: "Forgive me, mother, I will never do anything so mean again." Ah! there is a power in a forgiving spirit to overcome all hardness. There is no way of conquering men like that of bestowing upon them your pardon, whether they will accept it or not.

Again, a right heart is an expectant heart. It is a poor business to be building castles in the air. Enjoy what you have now. Don't spoil your comfort in the small house because you expect a larger one. Don't fret about your income when it is $3 or $4 per day because you expect to have after awhile $10 per day, or $10,000 a year because you expect it to be $20,000 a year. But about heavenly things, the more we think the better. Those castles are not in the air, but on the hills, and we have a deed of them in our possession. I like to see a man all full of heaven. He talks heaven. He sings heaven. He prays heaven. He dreams heaven. Some of us in our sleep have had the good place open to us. We saw the pinnacles in the sky. We heard the click of the hoofs of the white horses on which victors rode, and the clapping of the cymbals of eternal triumph. And while in our sleep we were glad that all our sorrows were over and burdens done with, the throne of God grew whiter and whiter and whiter, till we opened our eyes and saw that it was only the sun of earthly morning shining on our pillow. To have a right heart you need to be filled with this expectancy. It would make your privations and annoyances more bearable.

In the midst of the city of Paris stands a statue of the good but broken hearted Josephine. I never imagined that marble could be smitten into such tenderness. It seems not lifeless. If the spirit of Josephine be disentabernacled, the soul of the empress has taken possession of this figure. I am not yet satisfied that it is stone. The puff of the press on the arm seems to need but the pressure of the finger to indent it. The figures at the bottom of the robes, the ruffle at the neck, the fur lining on the dress, the embroidery of the satin, the cluster of lily and leaf and rose in her hand, the poise of her body as she seems to come sailing out of the sky, her face calm, humble, beautiful, but yet sad—attest the genius of the sculptor and the beauty of the heroine he celebrates. Looking up through the rifts of the coronet that encircles her brow, I could see the sky beyond, the great heavens where all woman's wrongs shall be righted, and the story of endurance and resignation shall be told to all the ages. The rose and the lily in the hand of Josephine will never drop their petals. Believe not the recent slanders upon her memory. The children of God, whether they suffer on earth in palaces or in hovels, shall come to that glorious rest. O heaven, sweet heaven, at thy gate we set down all our burdens and griefs! The place will be full. Here there are vacant chairs at the hearth and at the table, but there are no vacant chairs in heaven. The crowns all worn; the thrones all mounted. Some talk of heaven as though it were a very handsome church, where a few favored spirits would come in and sit down on finely cushioned seats all by themselves and sing psalms to all eternity. No, no! "I saw a great multitude that no man could number standing before the throne. He that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and it was 12,000 furlongs"—that is, 1500 miles—in circumference. Ah! heaven is not a little colony at one corner of God's dominion, where a man's entrance depends upon what kind of clothes he has on his back and how much money he has in his purse, but a vast empire. God grant that the light of that blessed world may shine upon us in our last moment!

The first time I crossed the Atlantic the roughest time we had was at the mouth of Liverpool harbor. We arrived at nightfall and were obliged to lie there till the morning, waiting for the rising of the tide, before we could go up to the city. How the vessel pitched and writhed in the water! So sometimes the last illness of the Christian is a struggle. He is almost through the voyage. The waves of temptation toss his soul, but he waits for the morning. At last the light dawns, and the tides of joy rise in his soul, and he sails up and casts anchor within the vale.

Is thy heart right? What question can compare with this in importance? It is a business question. Do you not realize that you will soon have to go out of that store, that you will soon have to resign that partnership, that soon among all the millions of dollars' worth of goods that are sold you will not have the handling of a yard of cloth, or a pound of sugar, or a penny worth of anything; that soon, if a conflagration should start at Central Park and sweep everything to the Battery, it would not disturb you; that soon, if every cashier should abscond and every insurance company should fail, it would not affect you? What are the questions that stop this side the grave, compared with the questions that reach beyond it? Are you making losses that are to be everlasting? Are you making purchases for eternity? Are you jobbing for time when you might be wholesaling for eternity? What question of the store is so broad at the base, and so altitudinous, and so overwhelming as the question, "Is thy heart right?"

Or is it a domestic question? Is it something about father or mother or companion or son or daughter, that you think is comparable with this question in importance? Do you not realize that by universal and inexorable law all these relations will be broken up? Your father will be gone, your mother will be gone, your companions will be gone, your child will be gone, you will be gone, and then this supernal question will begin to harvest its chief gains, or deplore its worst losses, roll up into its mightiest magnitude or sweep its vast circles.

What difference now does it make to Napoleon III. whether he triumphed or surrendered at Sedan, whether he lived at the Tuileries or at Chiselhurst, whether he was Emperor or exile? They laid him out in his coffin in the dress of a field marshal. Did that give him any better chance for the next world than if he had been laid out in a plain shroud? And soon to us what will be the difference, whether in this world we rode or walked, were bowed to or maltreated, were applauded or hissed at, were welcomed in or kicked out, while laying hold of every moment of the great future, and burning in all the splendor or grief, and overarching and undergoing all time and all eternity, is the plain, simple, practical, thrilling, agonizing, overwhelming question, "Is thy heart right?" Have you within you a repenting heart, an expectant heart? If not, I must write upon your soul what George Whitefield wrote upon the window pane with his diamond ring. He tarried in an elegant house over night, but found that there was no God recognized in that house. Before he left his room in the morning, with his ring he wrote upon the window pane, "One thing thou lackest." After the guest was gone the housewife came and looked at the window, and saw the inscription, and called her husband and her children, and God, through that ministry of the window glass, brought them all to Jesus. Though you may to-day be surrounded by comforts and luxuries, and feel that you have need of nothing, if you are not the children of God, with the signet ring of Christ's love, let me inscribe upon your souls, "One thing thou lackest!"

THE FIRST TEETOTALER.

Death of Rev. Joel Jewell at a Ripe Old Age.

The death is announced of the man who invented the word "teetotaler." His name was Rev. Joel Jewell, and he was born in Durham, Greene County, New York, February 11, 1803. At an early age he took a place among the pioneers of Sunday-school temperance work. He was an active revivalist, and in order better to prosecute his religious labors removed in 1837 from his home in New York to Tioga County, Pennsylvania. In 1843 he entered the ministry as an ordained preacher, and for five years supplied the Presbyterian churches in the neighborhood of his Tioga County home. He has had various charges in the course of his long life. Through Mr. Jewell originated the word "teetotal." At a public temperance meeting in Hector, N. Y., in 1828, he introduced into the pledge the letters "O. P." for "old pledge," which pledged against only distilled liquors, and "T." for "total" including both distilled and fermented liquors. When names were being taken, a young man in the gallery said, "Add my name and a T, for I am a T-to-taler." It is said, therefore, that the name teetotaler originated here more than four years before Dick Turner, an Englishman, claimed to have coined it. Three years ago a sharp discussion arose between Mr. Jewell's friends and some friends of the Englishman as to who really had made first use of the word. It appears that Mr. Jewell adopted it after it had been used by this young man in the gallery at his temperance meetings, and that he had employed it frequently in his speeches and writings long before it was applied in England.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The naval patrol ordered by the United States authorities to prevent filibustering expeditions in aid of Cuban insurgents has been effective, as proved by the report of Captain Mortimer L. Johnson, commander of the cruiser Cincinnati.

An oil painting of the late Secretary Gresham, painted by Artist Pebbles, of Chicago, was hung in the diplomatic room of the State Department. The portrait is life size and represents the late Secretary sitting in his favorite chair at one corner of the table over which diplomatic conferences took place.

The Navy Department awarded the contract for 10,000 of the Lee magazine guns to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn., at their bid of $17.60 each. This is the new small arm adopted for use of the navy.

A despatch from United States Minister Terrell to the State Department states that upward of 140 persons were killed in the recent riots in Constantinople, Turkey.

The United States Geodetic Survey has established a line between the Golden Gate at San Francisco and the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, which will be of use in forming exact lines of longitude and to determine the precise shape of the earth.

The District Grand Jury at Washington recommended the whipping post for wife-beaters and petty thieves.

United States Treasurer Morgan mailed 26,748 checks aggregating $4,899,830.50 for the interest due on United States registered four per cent. consols of 1907. A year ago the number of checks mailed was 26,832, aggregating $4,895,059.50.

The United States Treasury daily statement hereafter will have added to it details giving the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes by the day, month and fiscal year to date.

Domestic.

John Farr, elevator boy at the Batterson Building, Hartford, stuck his head through the netting into the elevator well and was struck by the weight. He was killed, his skull being fractured. Janitor Melvin Barber, a short time later, was showing how it happened when he was struck by the weight and killed.

John Don Farden, alias T. J. Franklin, formerly a clerk in the Adams Express office at Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested at Baltimore, Md., charged with the theft of $16,000 from his employers.

The official returns from the Congress election in the Tenth District show a majority for J. C. Black, Democrat, of 1602 votes. Black received 10,312 votes and Watson (Pop.) 8710, making the total vote polled 19,022 in the entire district.

By the bursting of a flywheel in the power house of the Hudson County Electric Light Company, in Hoboken, N. J., one man was killed, three injured and the building wrecked.

Tobe McCredy, colored, assaulted Mrs. Gus Berry, near Perrote, Ala., choking her and leaving her unconscious in the road. Deputy Sheriff Chancy captured McCredy and was taking him to jail when he was met by a mob. McCredy sprang from the deputy's buggy and fled. The mob fired twenty shots at him, riddling him with bullets.

Mrs. Flora Joseph, twenty-two years old, went to the office of Dr. Richard Wolff, a dentist in New York City, to have four teeth extracted. She took gas and died under its influence.

William Greenwald, who was bitten by a cat six weeks before, died at Gouverneur Hospital, New York City. The official report of his death gives the cause as hydrophobia.

Edward Blystone, Ezra Blystone and Ralph Van Auler, all prosperous farmers residing near Venangoboro, Penn., were arrested, charged with counterfeiting silver dollars of 1894 and five-cent pieces.

County Treasurer B. F. Wood was held up by four masked men at Arcadia, Fla., and was made to open the county safe and turn over the contents, which amounted to about $6000.

As the Liberty Bell passed through Ellistion, Tenn., on its way to Atlanta, a great-grandson of Patrick Henry, himself a white-haired man of seventy, pressed forward and asked permission to touch the bell. The request was granted.

Frederick W. Wurster was nominated for Mayor of Brooklyn by the Republican City Convention.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, the six-year-old son of Andrew Vandy was fatally burned at the stake by five companions. A Wild West Show exhibited there about a month ago and since that time the boys of the town have been playing Indian.

Major-General Ruger, of the United States Army, formally took command in New York City of the Department of the East.

The New York City Chamber of Commerce Committee of Fifty to organize the anti-Tammany campaign was chosen by the Committee on Municipal Reform.

Hjalmar Hjorth Bovesen, the Norwegian novelist, died suddenly in New York City.

Secretary Herbert opened his sound-money campaign at Montgomery, Ala.

William Henry, the so-called "bad son" of the murdered miser, in Brooklyn, was released from custody, the Grand Jury having refused to indict him for the crime.

One boy was killed and two men were injured by an explosion of gunpowder in the Detwiller & Street fireworks factory in Jersey City, N. J.

The thirty-sixth triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in Minneapolis, Minn.

At Danville, Ind., the trial of the Rev. Mr. Hinshaw for wife murder resulted in a verdict of guilty. Hinshaw was sentenced to life imprisonment.

An unknown young burglar was killed by falling from a fire-escape while fleeing from the St. Lorenz Hotel, New York City.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia won the deciding match with the Oxford-Cambridge eleven in Philadelphia.

The steamship Margaret, of the Plant Line, was wrecked near Cape Henry, Va.; no lives were lost.

Many vessels were wrecked in heavy gales on the great lakes.

A mass meeting of Brooklyn citizens nominated Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor for Mayor.

The Sheriff at San Francisco, Cal., made defensive precautions in anticipation of mob violence in case Durrant, on trial for the Emmanuel Church murder, is acquitted.

Foreign Notes.

Citizens of Guatemala have formed a secret compact to prevent armed or other intervention to force the Republic to enter a Central American federation.

The Consuls at Foochow, China, telegraphed to the admirals for warships. Two British warships arrived.

Disastrous floods devastated the northern districts of Dominica, the centre of Jamaica's resources. The industrial works have been ruined.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

40	MILK AND CREAM.		

The market the past week was generally satisfactory to the selling interest. The average price received at the various milk stations for the platform surplus was $1.42 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,568,842
Condensed milk, gals	12,840
Cream, gals	53,462

BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras	$ —	@$	22
Firsts	19	@	21
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17½
State—Fancy	—	@	20
Thirds to firsts	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	16
Western Dairy	9	@	14
Factory, firsts	11	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	--	@	8¼
Full cream, good to prime	7½	@	8
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	3	@	5
Part skims, small	5	@	6¾
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	18	@	18½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	19
Western—Prime to choice	17½	@	18
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	1 55	@	1 60
Medium, 1894, choice	1 40	@	1 45
Pea, 1894, choice	1 40	@	1 45
Red kidney, 1894, choice	—	@	1 30
White kidney, 1894, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 70	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 00	@	3 15
Green peas, bbls	—	@	95
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Watermelons, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	10	@	16
Niagara, ₱ basket	8	@	12
Peaches, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Plums, ₱ 8-lb. basket	40	@	75
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Greening	75	@	1 12
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	6 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
1894, common to fair	3½	@	4½
Pacific Coast, choice	6½	@	7
Good to prime	5	@	6
Old odds	2½	@	4
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	90
Clover mixed	67½	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	60	@	65
Oat	37	@	42½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	--	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	--	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	13
Chickens, Phila. broilers	12	@	18
Western, dry picked	10	@	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	--	@	11
Spring ducks, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	90	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Marrow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	15	@	40
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, Russia	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	60	@	2 50
Peppers	75	@	1 00
Lima beans	2 00	@	2 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ bush box	40	@	60
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
String beans	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 20	@	4 45
Spring Patents	3 65	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	67
December	—	@	67
Corn—No. 2	—	@	37¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25½
Track, White	25	@	30
Rye—State and Western	46	@	48
Barley—Ungraded Western	40	@	50
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	--	@	—
Lard—City steam	6.00c	@	6.05c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	12½
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	3 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 20	@	5 25
Dressed	5½	@	7½

CANNOT BATTLE IN TEXAS.

Both Houses of the Legislature Pass the Anti-Prize Fight Bill.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight for the championship of the world will never be fought legally in Texas. This fact was settled by the Texas Legislature at Austin in exactly three hours by the watch. By an almost unanimous vote a bill passed both Houses prohibiting pugilistic encounters in the Lone Star State, and with the emergency clause added.

From the time the bill was placed before the Senate until it finally passed was exactly fifty-five minutes. Senator Dean opposed the measure and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. No other members spoke. The vote on final passage was 27 yeas and 1 nay. Dean being the negative voter.

In the House the Senate bill was substituted for the House measure, and promptly taken up. A few members spoke pro and con, and a final vote was reached at 6 o'clock. The bill passed, 110 to 4. The Populist members to a man voted with the administration.

Newsy Gleanings.

Immigration is increasing.

Missouri has 386 coal mines.

We have 203,946 acres of peanuts.

Stockton, Cal., has an Arab colony.

Typhoid fever is epidemic in Chicago.

There is a short sugar crop in Europe.

Texas has 7758 pensioners of the Civil War.

The epidemic of diphtheria is spreading rapidly in St. Louis, Mo.

The Kentucky mule market is reported to be extremely dull this fall.

A Japanese convert has come over to try to evangelize St. Louis, Mo.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE JUDICIAL SITUATION.

The Republican conference for this judicial district (the 20th) terminated at Harrisburg last Tuesday night and without nominating a candidate. As stated in the ITEM last week, about four hundred ballots were taken and for the last day's proceedings we are indebted to the *Globe:*

"When the conference met after the noon recess, and after Mr. Culbertson had backed down from his own proposition, Judge Williamson appeared before the conference and offered this written statement and proposition:

To the Judicial Conference of the 20th Judicial district:

Now, Sept. 30, 1895, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in view of the fact that the nomination of a candidate for judge in the 20th judicial district must soon be made, I, W. McKnight Williamson, the nominee of Huntingdon county, solely for the interests of the Republican party, do hereby publicly offer to submit the question as to whether I or H. J. Culbertson should be the candidate to the Executive committee of the State Central committee, or to Matthew Stanley Quay, the chairman of the Republican State committee, and agree to abide by the decision. and I request you to call H. J. Culbertson before you and obtain his consent or refusal to these propositions.

Mr. Culbertson answered in writing as follows:

To the Judicial Conference of the 20th Judicial district:

Now, Sept. 30, 1895, at 3.30 o'clock P. M., I, Horace J. Culbertson, in reply to the propositions of reference made by Hon. W. M. Williamson to effect a nomination for president judge in the said district, make the following answer: That having through my conferees in conference heretofore offered to refer this matter of nomination for decision to the Hon. M. S. Quay, state chairman; to the Executive committee of the State Central committee; to the State Central committeeman for Mifflin county, or to the State Central committeeman from Huntingdon county, and the same having been rejected by the conferees from Huntingdon county, that it is the opinion and advice of my friends that it is now too late to make a reference for nomination. That the same should have been done when offered by the conferees from Mifflin county, and before the conference became protracted and heated, and further that the conference is the legally constituted body to make the nomination.

The conferees from Huntingdon county denied each and every allegation in Mr. Culbertson's statement. Not a single proposition to submit the contest was made by the other side; every one came from Huntingdon, and in order that the record might be kept straight, the Huntingdon conferees presented the following paper, which the Mifflin county people voted to exclude from the minutes:

LEWISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30, 4 P. M.

The Huntingdon county conferees to the Republican Judicial conference of the 20th district, in answer to the statement of Horace J. Culbertson, Esq., filed with the conference this day, beg leave to report:

1st. That none of the submissions referred to in Mr. Culbertson's statement were made in conference and on information received from Judge Williamson, the Huntingdon county candidate, we are informed that they were never made to him.

HOWARD E. BUTZ,
G. G. HUTCHISON,
SAML. I. SPYKER,
THOS. S. JOHNSTON, Sub.

Judge Williamson himself also answered as follows:

To the Judicial conferees of the 20th Judicial district.

I. W. McK. Williamson, for reply to the answer filed by H. J. Culbertson, Esq., beg leave to state that there is abundant time to submit this dispute to either Hon. M. S. Quay or the Executive committee, of the State Central committee, as the certificate is in time if filed before 12 o'clock P. M. of the 1st day of October. I further state that I had no knowledge that any such propositions had been made as set forth in said answer, and if a proposition was made to refer it to Hon. M. S. Quay, at this the first opportunity I have had to accept it I now do so, or if preferred I am willing to accept the proposition to refer it to the Executive committee of the State Central committee, and this I do in the interests of true Republicansism and bind myself to abide by the result.

Respectfully.
W. McK. WILLIAMSON.

The matter then remained in this shape until Tuesday morning, when the Huntingdon county conferees proposed to submit the contest to either one of the following judges: Simonton and McPherson, of Harrisburg; Lyons, of Juniata; McClure, of Union; Longenecker, of Bedford; Bell, of Blair; Love, of Bellefonte, or Gordon, of Clearfield, but Mr. Culbertson, after again consulting with Hon. Andrew Reed, the Democratic leader of Mifflin county, who appeared to be consulted in everything by the Culbertson people, again declined.

All hopes of settling the contest, under Mr. Culbertson's flat refuals to agree to anybody or anything looked very blue at this stage, but in the afternoon Mr. Spyker, in behalf of the Huntingdon county conferees, named another man, Judge Biddle, of Carlisle. As Mr. Culbertson was born and raised in Judge Biddle's county, was married there, owns real estate in the Cumberland valley, and has known Judge Biddle for years, we thought he would surely accept him which he finally did. The conferees went to Harrisburg on the 4.38 train and Judge Biddle met them at the Lochiel Hotel at 8 o'clock.

The six conferees then presented the claims of their respective candidates and they were followed by the candidates themselves. Everybody was glad that the contest was in process of final settlement, but at the last moment Mr. Culbertson again weakened by saying he did not care if Jndge Biddle decided it or not; that if he was turned down he would run as an independent candidate and be elected. He was laboring under such terrible emotion and excitement that it proved contagious with Judge Biddle, who finally decided not to act. Judge Williamson and the six conferees plead with great force that he should do so, that he had been mutually agreed upon, and that both candidates would abide by the result. Mr. Taylor, who was Mr. Culbertson's spokesman throughout the whole contest, admitted that the Mifflin county candidate was laboring under such severe mental stress that his conduct was unseemly, and claiming that he knew his candidate's interests better than he did himself, plead for a decision, but Judge Biddle refused to give it. Judge Biddle said he would have done so had Mr. Colbertson shown the same resignation as Judge Williamson, but Mr. Culbertson having weakened, he hadn't the heart to render a decision.

The conferees then took several additional ballots and adjourned *sine die*, all feeling sorry that they had come so near and yet so far from nominating a candidate.

Messrs. Williamson and Culbertson are now preparing nomination papers, and the names of both will go on the official ballots in separate columns. If the Republicans of Huntingdon county do their duty to Judge Williamson, who acted in a very broad spirit throughout the whole contest, he can be elected in the triangular contest now on. Such is the judgement of conservative friends in both counties."

How Voters Are Made.

By way of variation a little business from Cambria county was sprung upon the court. Mr. W. P. Reese, a modest young attorney from Johnstown, with decided political aspirations, appeared as the representative of a baker's dozen of foreigners from Dunlo, a mining village in Cambria county, who seemed to have been suddenly inspired with the necessity for taking out naturalization papers that they might exercise the right of suffrage at the coming election. It was a somewhat remarkable proceeding to say the least, and for a while it looked as though the judge would turn it down and send the scheme back to Ebensburg where it belonged. The first applicant called admitted that he could neither read nor write, but thought he would like to become a citizen—it might do him good. Another thought the seat of government was at Harrisburg and that Abrahm Lincoln was the first president. Another gave away the intended politics of the crowd by guessing that Grover Cleveland is the present chief executive, because if he were he (the applicant) would have a better job than he has. Another had read considerable of the history of the United States "in the Pittsburg Dispatch." The witnesses did not hesitate to hold the applicants up as men of hintelligence with a fair sprinkling of total habstainers. The whole batch of thirteen finally went through by a scratch.—Somerset County *Democrat.*

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad to the Atlanta Exposition.

For the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from September 18 to December 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now selling excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at greatly reduced rates.

For specific information in regard to dates of sale, rates, routes and time of trains, apply to nearest ticket agent.

$1 pays for the ITEM for one year.

MOUNT UNION.

P. E. Taylor, of Lewistown, was in town on business last week.

Miss Dora Ewing, of McVeytown, visited friends in town on Saturday.

F. W. Kieferle rejoices in the advent of a son, who arrived on Monday morning.

Chestnut parties are in order at present, and the crop in this vicinity is likely to be up to the average.

Miss Cloy Himes and Albert Fields, who have been on the sick list for some time past, are recovering slowly.

R. J. Faust, jr., familiarly known as "Dick", who has been on the sick list for a good while past, is able to be around again.

The cold wave due in this vicinity a few weeks ago arrived last week, and overcoats and stoves were brought into use immediately.

The Juniata river at this place is lower than ever known before, and water is so scarce that many families are compelled to carry it four and five squares.

J. Bruce Davis, who has been confined to his house by a severe attack of scarlet fever for some time past, is convalescing slowly and is now able to move around some.

A. J. Miller, of Philipsburg, was a visitor in town on Saturday. Mr. Miller has disposed of his butchering business in Philipsburg and will seek a new location, likely this place.

C. B. Thompson, of the the firm of Morgan & Thompson, who disposed of his interest in the meat business in this place some time ago, started for Pittsburg on Monday morning on business and pleasure.

The P. R. R. Co. has improved the lots connected with the station and warehouse at this place by filling them up to a level with the roadbed with crushed limestone. A new station is next in order and will likely materialize in the distant future.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. C. M. Glasgow, of Altoona, is visiting her mother in this valley.

A. T. Coder and wife took a drive over to see Mrs. Chilcott on Sunday.

After this week Wright's cider press will only be run on Tuesday and Thursday unless by special arrangement.

An old sign that seldom fails—three white frosts and then rain. We have had six frosts and no rain. Surely all signs fail in dry weather.

A Cass township gentleman said to the writer one day last week that if we did not urge our supervisor to repair our roads he would. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient. We will see.

Sale Register.

Friday, Nov, 1, C. W. Smith will offer at public sale at his residence one mile north of Calvin, the following personal property: Saw mill and engine, shingle mill, 2 bay mares, 2 mules, 2 milch cows, harness, fly nets, sleds, harrows, plows, wagons, cultivators, hay fork and rope, mower, reaper, fodder cutter, hay ladders, bark ladders, dinner bell, anvil, cook stove, heating stove, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

—There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflamation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts become swollen, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept at hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 50 cent bottle at once and you will never regret it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment
Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.
For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, AMON L. GREENLAND, Cassville, Pa. 6-12.

FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT,
8-28-95-f. Administratrix.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a

FIRST-CLASS LINE OF DRY GOODS

Come and see our Cashmeres, Ginghams, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working Shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.

Our Grocery Department

is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES QUEENSWARE, DRUGS

wall Brushes, Lime, etc. Our sales of Wall Paper are greater than ever before. Come and see us.

J. Q. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

FISHER,
THE BAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,
CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G.W.FISHER, 417 Penn St., Huntingdon.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable

STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,
Mount Union,
Penn'a.

Going Out of Business.

—I will sell out my entire stock of—
Men's,
Boys'
and Youths'
Leather and Rubber

BOOTS,

Men's, Boys',
Youths', Women's,
Misses', Children's
and Infants'

SHOES

At 20 Per Cent. Discount.

Extra Bargains on the Dollar Counter.

Come while you have a large stock to select from. I will continue until stock is sold out.

Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck.

Hats.
Arguments are needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.
We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department ment is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.
We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.
Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,
CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

C. B. Crum,
The King
Of Low Prices.

That's Our Busines;
Grows Bigger Every Day;
Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, $1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, $3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, $2.90, up,
Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions,

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter
MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 9, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Take in your screen doors.

—Chestnut burrs are opening.

—Three frosts, then expect rain.

—Are these Indian Summer days?

—Friday, October 18, will be Arbor Day.

—The farmers are busy getting in their corn.

—The days grow shorter and the nights longer.

—A. H. Stever, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—J. S. Wilson is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ira V. Rex, in Greensburg.

—James Brene moved to M. P. Truax's house on Ridge street last week.

—John H. Numer, of Altoona, spent Sunday with parents in Mapleton.

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—A. F. Parker is spending a few days with relatives in Juniata, Blair county.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—The jury for December court was drawn by the jury commissioners last Saturday.

—A. B. Baker has been sorely afflicted during the past few days with a bealing in his throat.

—C. B. Crum, Saltillo's enterprising merchant, has a new advertisement in this issue. Read it.

—Reports of gunning accidents are multiplying in the papers as the hunting season advances.

—D. S. Lynn has a new advertisement in this issue. Look it up, there may be some "good news" in it for you.

—Miss Kate Cowher has received her fall and winter millinery. Read new advertisement in another column.

—Preaching in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.30 by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell.

—Mr. J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlains Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

—U. G. Pheasant, one of Kipple's progressive merchants, spent a few days of the past week among friends in this vicinity.

—The wild grape crop in this section is unusually large this season. Parties may be seen daily coming in with well laden baskets.

—Dr. Spangler spent Sunday with friends and relatives at Warriorsmark, where his wife has been visiting for some time past.

—John S. Henderson, who has been housed for several weeks with rheumatism is, we are pleasedto state, able to be about again.

—County Commissioners Wilson, Garner and Grove attended the convention of the commissioners of the state at Meadville last week.

—Miss Annie Dunmire, an experienced nurse of Washington, D. C., spent a few days recently with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Rex, in Mapleton.

—McCarthy Bros., dealers in furniture, carpets, &c., have the greatest $2.95 oak rocker ever shown. See it and other bargains. Huntingdon, Pa.

—The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry's annual reunion will be held at Tyrone, October 18. An effort will be made to secure prominent speakers for the occasion.

—The borough authorities are dressing up Main street in this borough with limestone screenings. This is good road material and should be used in large quantities.

—McCarthy Bros., Huntingdon, Pa., are selling all remnants of Brussels carpet less than 28 yards, suitable for rugs, halls or bed rooms at HALF PRICE. Great bargains also on larger quantities.

—Sigel Ashman, of Clay township, than whom there is no finer man in Huntingdon county, accompanied by John Heck, of the same place, transacted business in Mapleton on Monday.

—The Mifflin county prohibitionists have nominated the following ticket: President Judge, E. D. Nichols; prothonotary, H. C. Kinsloe; register and recorder, R. E. Hanawalt; district attorney, Bruce Alexander, director of the poor, John M. Crissman; county surveyor, John S. Bell.

—Michael Fetterhoff, a highly respected citizen of Huntingdon, died at his residence in that place last Wednesday afternoon, aged about 70 years. He is survived by a wife and three children.

—A prisoner named Drake escaped from the Reformatory at Huntingdon last Wednesday afternoon. He was driving a wagon near the quarry and took to the woods, making good his escape.

—C. C. Brewster, deputy Register and Recorder, was last Wednesday appointed District President of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county by State President Clarence F. Huth.

—George W. Yocum, the Huntingdon shoe merchant, announces his intention of going out of business and offers his entire stock at a 20 per cent. reduction. Now is the time to secure bargains in footwear.

—By the falling of a scaffold at Swope & Gayton's quarry last Saturday, G. H. Hooper was thrown on a pile of rocks and sustained severe bruises. Miraculously his injuries were not of a more serious character.

—Rev. G. W. Stroup, of Bedford county, is spending a few days in Mapleton, being the guest of Samuel Spangler and wife. He is accompanied by his son Samuel who intends spending the winter in Mapleton.

—Rev. D. S. Bagshaw, formerly of Juniata township, this county, who is a Baptist missionary in India, has been obliged to relinguish his labors in foreign lands owing to impaired health, and is now on his way home.

—Some people say the chestnut crop will not be what was promised in the blossom—that they are small and only one in a burr. But maybe it will prove like the apple crop when you come to gather it—more abundant than you think.

—J. G. Hicks, accompanied by E. R. Stratford, of Mount Union, "wheeled" to McConnellsburg last Saturday, where they spent Sunday with Mr. Hick's brother, Rev. Owen Hicks, pastor of the M. E. church at that place. They report a pleasant trip.

—Assistant Engineer George Beale, of the Renova division, has been appointed to the position of assistant engineer on the Middle division made vacant by the promotion of William B. McCaleb to the superintendency of the Bedford division.

—A child of Barber Brady, of Coburn, Centre county, was playing in the yard of its home last Friday when a large copperhead snake wound itself around its legs. The child screamed and the mother ran to the rescue, killing the snake before it had bitten the little one.

—The first Juniata Bicycle, manufactured at Lane's Bicycle Factory in this place, made its appearance on our streets Thursday ridden by Mr. Lane. It is a full nickled high grade wheel of latest improved pattern. It is a dandy, and is already a favorite with the bicycle loving fraternity.—*News.*

—The dry weather of the past two months has caused many of the wells and springs to become dry. From all parts of Pennsylvania there are complaints of a water famine. It is a good time to clean wells and have them in condition for the flow which nature is sure to give in the near future.

—The amended marriage license act which went into effect on Tuesday, the 1st instant, provides that a license may be secured in one county and the parties be married in another county in the commonwealth, provided the party solemnizing the ceremony transmit a duplicate record to the other county.

—Why do your own washing when you can get it done so cheaply? Look at these prices: Shirts, 10 to 12c; collars, 2½c; cuffs, 5c per pair; ladies' waists, 15 to 20c; blankets, 20 to 35c; quilts, 15c; lace curtains, per pair, 25 to 35c, etc. L. F. BAKER, agent Huntingdon Steam Laundry, Mapleton, Pa.

—A man who failed to be assessed can vote at the November election by calling two men who will swear that he has been a resident of the district 60 days. But if he fails to pay a State or County tax, assessed within two years immediately preceding the election, and paid thirty days before the election, there is no legal power that will secure a vote. The payment ot taxes, to enable a man to vote, must be made not later than Saturday, October 5th.

—George G. Hutchison, of Warriorsmark, was last Wednesday appointed to the position of chief clerk in the office of the State Dairy and Food commissioner at Harrisburg by Governor Hastings, which he accepted and entered upon the duties of the office at once. The position is worth $1500 a year.

—Mrs. May Forbes, neice of William Lytle, of Henderson township, this county, was shot and instantly killed by her husband, Frank Forbes, during a drunken frenzy, at Grand Lodge, near Lansing, Mich., on the 13th ult. Deceased has many relatives in Huntingdon, Blair and Mifflin counties. She was aged 22 years.

—Constans Curtin, of Curtin station, died Monday morning of last week, after an illness of a little more than a week. The deceased was a brother of the late Governor Curtin, and was well known all over the state as one of the oldest and most extensive iron manufacturers in Pennsylvania. He was aged 78 years.

—There was a picture of a potato in last week's *Scientific American*, New York, that weighed 86 pounds and 10 ounces, which is equivalent to the weight of 1¼ bushels of ordinary potatoes. The potato was grown by J. B. Swan, of Loveland, Colorado. This huge vegetable specimen is 28 inches long and 14 in diameter.

—Bower Barton, E. B. T. R. R. ticket agent at Shirleysburg, came near losing his life at the P. R. R. station at Huntingdon last Wednesday afternoon. While the train was pulling out he fell from the platform of a car and would have fallen under the wheels of the train had not train despatcher W. J Kauffman, and express agent P. E. Kreps rescued him. Mr. Kreps also was knocked down and rolled in front of the wheels. Fortunately both escaped injury.

—The two telephone companies, operating in Altoona, began a rate war last week. A new company, the Phoenix, has put hundreds of instruments in Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Juniata at the rate of $2 per month for business houses and $1.50 for residences. The Bell company announced a cut in their rates from $4 to $1·75 a month for business houses and from $3 to $1.25 for residences. Long-distance 'phones have been cut from $100 to $50 a year. It is expected that the new company will meet the cut.

—John Barr, who died Saturday afternoon at Philadelphia from a general collapse of the system, was a former conductor on the Pennsylvania, and, when the Johnstown flood occurred, May 31, 1889, he was Pullman conductor on the ill-fated day express, which was caught by the rush of waters and swept from the track. Barr saved all the passengers of his car but two, who foolishly went back after articles of clothing, but the shock and exposure so undermined his constitution as to make him an invalid since 1891.

—Chief Engineer Chauncy Ives, of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, has a force of men at work cleaning out and repairing the tunnels on the old South Penn route at Rays Hill and Sideling Hill, Fulton county. The statement is made that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will within a short time complete the South Penn almost on the route as defined by the original survey. The Cumberland Valley engineers are doing the work under the directoon of the Pennsylvania to which system the Cumberland Valley Railroad belongs.

—Mrs. George Shultzabarger, of Alexandria, this county, who has been ailing for the past four or five years, the result of paralysis, departed this life last Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at her home in Alexandria. Her husband survives her as do also these children: Mrs. Sarah E. Snyder, of Alexandria; Mrs. William Davis, of Oremenia; Mrs. Joseph Detwiler, Mrs. A. R. Isenberg and Messrs. John and Henry Shultzabarger, of Altoona. The funeral took place at Waterstreet on Thursday. The services were conducted by the Lutheran minister of Shaffersville, of which congregation she was a member.

Attention, Scott's Artillery.

The second annual reunion of the surviving members of Scott's Artillery will be held at Mapleton at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, October 25, 1895.

A full attendance is requested. Program will be given in next issue of the ITEM.

RALPH CROTSLEY, Pres't.

H. H. SWOPE, Sec'y.

Reunion of the Forty-ninth Regiment.

Following is the program for the reunion of the Veteran Society of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall at Huntingdon Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th insts:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

1. Music by City Band.
2. Prayer by Rev. A. R. Lambert.
3. Music by City Band.
4. Roll call by Secretary.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Music by City Band.
7. Welcome to Visiting Veterans.
8. Business Session—Election of Officers, Reports of Committees, etc.
9. Music by City Band.
10. Selection of Place for Next Reunion and Committee.

Benediction.

Street Parade at 6 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION,

1. Music by City Band.
2. Prayer by Rev. S. F. Forgeus.
3. Letters from Absent Comrades.
4. National Hymn by the Audience.
5. Opening Address—Greeting to the 49th Regiment, by Milton S. Lytle.
6. Response by William M. Irvin, of the 49th Regiment.
7. Music by the band.
8. Address by Dr. W. D. Hall, of the First Regiment New York Cavalry.
9. Music by City Band.
10. Address by Hon. J. D. Hicks, of the 125th Regiment.
11. Roll of Honor by Secretary.
12. In Memoriam, Report of Obituary Committee.
13. Address by Prof. F. C. Bowersox, of Snyder County.
14. Announcement of Committees by the President.
15. Short Address by Capt. J. D. Campbell, of of the 49th Regiment.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 9 O'CLOCK. A. M.

1. Music.
2. Prayer by Rev. D. K. Freeman.
3. Roll Call, by Secretary.
4. Music.
5. Short Addresses by Comrades—Reminiscences.
6. Music.
7. Business Session—Secretary's Report etc.
8. Music.

Benediction—Rev. D. K. Freeman.

DINNER 12 O'CLOCK.

Committee of arrangements, John J. Wight S. H. McCormick, H. B. Miuichan and Milton S. Lytle.

Foster's Weather Predictions.

The second disturbance of October will reach the Pacific coast about the 6th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 7th, great central valleys 8th to 10th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 9th, great central valleys 11th, eastern states 13th.

The first half of October will be very stormy, average rainfall will gradually decrease from 1st to middle, and increase from middle to last part of the month. From 8th to 16th will be the period of highest average temperature in the great central valleys. Further west the high temperature will occur a little earlier, and further east a little later. The week of greatest extreme of temperature will be from 13th to 19th, and during this period the greatest storms of the month will occur. The week following the 15th will be notable for killing frosts unusually far southward.

Saxton Furnaces to be Started.

A charter of incorporation has been granted by the State department at Harrisburg to the Saxton iron company of Philadelphia, with a capital of $150,000, and with the following directors: Jacob Tome, Port Deposit, Md.; John W. Moffy, Lucien Brown, John F. Craig and Wm. W. Kurtz, of Philadelphia. This company is to operate the two furnaces at Saxton, built by the late Robert Hare Powell, and which have been idle several years. A part of the property consists of extensive iron ore and coal lands and coke ovens. The resumption of work at these and the furnaces will give employment to a large number of men and do much to restore prosperity to the Broad Top region. It is said that repairs to the property which will require several months, will soon be begun.

A Small Wreck.

The falling of a brake rigging on a car on a west bound freight train caused a small wreck near Petersburg on the main line at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Seven empty freight cars were demolished, and the tracks blockaded for several hours, but no one was injured. The debris was all cleared away by 5 o'clock.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N Y, says that Dr King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all shat is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c and $1.

MARRIED.

KAUFFMAN—SPANGLER—At the Presbyterian parsonage in Mount Union on Thursday, Sept. 19, 1895, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mr. John Kauffman, of Mapleton, and Miss Nellie B. Spangler, of Huntingdon.

CAROTHERS—SMITH—Oct. 3rd, by Rev. M. L. Smith, Albert Carothers, of Mill Creek, Pa., to Miss Joyce E. Smith, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa.

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

CUBA PROCLAIMED FREE.

The Independence of the Island From Spain Solemnly Declared.

A NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.

Salvador Cisneros, of Puerto Principe, Named as the Head of the Permanent Government---Members of the Cabinet ---Major-Generals Chosen and Assigned to Duty in the Various Districts.

In a meeting of the Cuban Provincial Delegates at Anton de Puerto Principe, the headquarters general of the rebel army, the report of the Special Committee appointed to draft a constitution was adopted without debate, the fundamental laws of the Cuban Republic were formally proclaimed, and the independence of the island from Spain solemnly declared.

The Provincial Government of General Maiso gives way to this permanent organization.

OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

President—Salvador Cisneros, of Puerto Principe.

Vice-Presideut—Bartolome Masso, of Manzanillo.

Secretary of War—Carlos Roloff, of Santa Clara.

MAP OF CUBA.

Assistant Secretary of War—Mario Menocal, of Matanzas.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Rafael Portuondo, of Santiago de Cuba.

Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Fermin V. Dominguez, of Havana.

Secretary of the Treasury—Severa Pina, of Sancti Spiritus.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Joaquin Castillo, of Santiago de Cuba.

Secretary of the Interior—Santiago J. Saninares, of Remedios.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Carlos Dubois, of Baracoa.

General in Chief—Maxim Gomez.

Lieutenant-General—Antonio Maceo.

The provinces of Santa Clara, Santiago, Havana, Puerto Principe and Matanzas are all represented in the new Government, and the organization seems to give general satisfaction to insurgents and to insurgent sympathizers throughout the island.

Jose Maceo, Maso Capote, Serapin Sanchez and Tuerto Rodriguez have been designated as Major-Generals. Maceo will direct operations in Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa and Mayori; Maso in Manzanillo, Bayamo and Holguin; Capote in Las Tunas and Guaymara; Sanchez in Las Villas, and Rodriguez in Camaguey.

It is reported that Gomez and Antonio Maceo are planning to invade Matanzas. Periquito Perez and Henry Brook will probably accompany them.

Several of the officials of the new Government are American citizens and have relatives in New York and Brooklyn.

Salvador Cisneros, the newly elected President, is better known as the Marquis of Santa Lucia. He has been prominent in the field during the present revolution. He is over seventy years old, but is, despite his years, an active revolutionist. He is a native of Santa Clara and reputed to be wealthy. He was Vice-President of the Provisional Republic during the last revolution, and barely escaped capture when the Spanish troops invaded the insurgent camp in Camaquey and took President Estrada Palma prisoner.

REPORT ON UTAH.

About to Enter the Union as a Great and Prosperous State.

Governor Cable W. West, of Utah Territory, submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The population has increased to 247,324. The assessed valuation of real and personal property is $97,942,151. The banks in the territory have a capital of $5,010,890, and deposits of $9,689,267. Governor West says that abundant crops, increased activity in prospecting and mining, and a decided improvement in all industrial and commercial affairs have greatly improved conditions in the new State that is to be. He says it will be of infinite satisfaction to the whole country that the movement begun in 1886 to obliterate the divisions, remove the bitterness, and heal the strife existing in Utah, which have so long prevented its admission as a State, is about to be consummated in the entrance of Utah into the Union as a great and prosperous State.

THE SILVER CROSS BRIGADE.

Daughters of the King to Meet at New York City in November.

The convention of the Daughters of the King, which was to have convened in New York City on October 1, has been postponed until November 13. The change of date became necessary because the engagements of the several bishops, who had been invited to be present, prevented their coming. The organization is a denominational one—connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church—and was formed about ten years ago. It numbers eight thousand members, and branches have been established all over the United States. Delegates from all the States in the Union are expected at the convention. The meetings will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second street and Columbus avenue. Mrs. Bradley, wife of the curate of this parish, is the President of the Order.

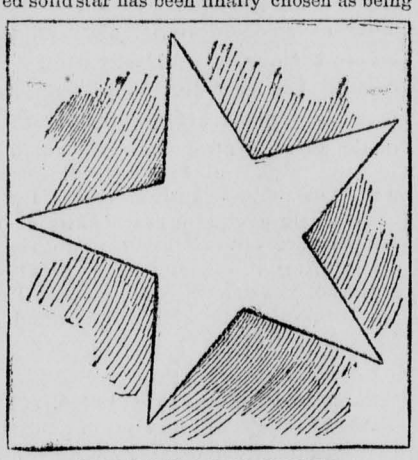
NEW YORK'S BALLOT EMBLEMS

Devices to Be Used by the Leading Parties at the Coming Election.

At the November election the citizens of the State of New York for the first time will vote a blanket ballot—that is, a single ballot with some device at the head of each ticket to distinguish the different parties. The emblems chosen by the Republican and the

REPUBLICAN PARTY EMBLEM.

Democratic parties were selected at their recent State Conventions The Republicans chose a sun for the background of their device, with an eagle poised above a ballot box, holding in its beak a quill pen, presumably made out of one of the feathers of the bird of freedom. The Democrats selected a five-pointed star. When the star was decided upon as the preferred device it was not settled whether it would be the five or six-pointed star, whether it would be an outline star, a shaded star, like that used on the Texas coat-of-arms, or a solid star. The five-pointed solid star has been finally chosen as being



DEMOCRATIC PARTY EMBLEM.

more conspicuous than designs in outline or shaded, and as being less subject to injury or obscuration by defects in printing.

LIBERTY BELL EN ROUTE.

The Patriotic Emblem Joyfully Greeted on Its Way South.

The special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad bearing the Liberty Bell and the official escort, started from Philadelphia, Penn., for the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition. En route the train stopped at various cities and towns in the South, in order that citizens might see the bell.

At Elkton, Md., the Liberty Bell was greeted by a procession of 1000 children from the public schools with flags and banners and a detail of infantry from the Second Regiment, N. G. Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, spoke briefly.

At Washington, amid the cheers of thousands, the music of the Marine Band, and the waving of the Stars and Stripes, the Liberty Bell train arrived. Some of Washington's most distinguished citizens were present, including the Commissioners of the District, a committee from the Board of Trade, representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, and the District militia. The Washington Light Infantry and High School Cadets presented arms as the train came to a stop.

At Richmond, Va., a salute of twenty-one guns greeted the Liberty Bell on its arrival. The escort was met by a committee of city officials, including Mayor Taylor. At the Executive Mansion Governor O'Ferrall received the Philadelphians. A guard of honor, consisting of Company A, Richmond Infantry Blues, was mounted when the train arrived, and remained on duty until the bell continued its journey southward. At every point in the South the patriotic emblem was greeted with delirious joy.

MURDERED THE JUSTICE.

A Tragedy in a Pennsylvania Hamlet Results From a Charge of Arson.

Justice of the Peace Henry Newberger, who was shot at Tafton, Palmyra Township, Pike County, Penn., by Julius Hausmann, died the next afternoon. Justice Newberger was seventy-five years old, and had been a Justice of the Peace for thirty years. Hausmann, after shooting Justice Newberger and Constable Alva Quick and firing at Henry Van Frank, fled to the woods and two pistol shots were heard, and it was believed he committed suicide. He is believed to have been imposed on by neighbors, and it is thought he was insane when he fired the shots. The shooting occurred in the office of Justice Newberger at the hearing of a charge of arson which Van Frank had made against Hausmann.

CHINA YIELDED QUICKLY.

She Submitted to the Demands of the British Ultimatum.

The British Government has received information that China has yielded to the pressure of the British ultimatum by degrading the Viceroy of Szechuen and according in full the other demands of Great Britain.

A dispatch from Pekin was received at the Foreign Office, London, confirming the statement that China had acted favorably on the demands of the Marquis of Salisbury for the punishment of the Viceroy of Szechuen, who Sir Nicholas O'Conor, British Minister at Pekin, reported was responsible for the outrages beginning in May at the mission stations in Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen.

The despatch says that the Chinese Official Gazette has published an imperial edict announcing that the Viceroy of Szechuen has been stripped of his rank for failing to protect the missionaries and will never again be allowed to hold office, so that his case will serve as a warning, for all future time, to officials who may be disposed to do wrong. The decree also denounces the subordinate officials of the province who failed to take proper action for the protection of the missionaries.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Tsung-li-Yamen (the Board of Foreign Affairs) formally communicated its decision to the British Minister, who expressed himself as satisfied with the terms of the edict.

The State Department at Washington was advised by Minister Denby that Viceroy Liu had been degraded by an imperial decree. The abstract of the decree cabled by Mr. Denby shows that the responsibility for the Chengtu riots in the province of Szechuen rests with the officials; that Viceroy Liu was exceedingly careless and took no notice of the riots and made no attempt to stop the outrages. He will be deprived of his office, and will never again be employed. Other officials are also to be punished. The American Commission will proceed," notwithstanding this action, to conduct the investigation of these riots.

Liu, the degraded Viceroy, appears to have been an official whose constant aim was to stir up strife with the missionaries and seek the good will of the natives, whose deep-rooted anti-foreign sentiments caused these periodical outbreaks in the province over which he ruled. He has been connected with previous outrages, and was compelled to pay the French an indemnity amounting to $800,000 from his private purse for crimes committed against French Catholics in November last.

WHO WILL MARRY MOI LEE?

Big Reward for Any American Who Will Wed This Daughter of China.

Hip Sing Lee, a wealthy Chinese merchant of San Jose, Cal., offers a half interest in his business and $5000 in cash to any reputable young American who will marry his daughter, Moi Lee.

Hip Sing Lee is the wealthiest Chinaman in the valley, his fortune being estimated at $75,000. He conducts a general merchandise store and lottery in San Jose, and has branch stores in Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Salinas. Lee has become thoroughly Americanized. Lee's wife died about a year ago, and, as several attempts have been made to kidnap Moi, he is afraid that if she does not marry soon, the highbinders may succeed in carrying her off.

Moi Lee is sixteen years old, and is considered a good looking Chinese girl. She reads and writes English, and plays some of the most popular airs of the day on a guitar. Her English and musical education was obtained from an old Frenchman who lives near Chinatown, and whom her father has employed as Moi's tutor for the past three years. Her father gratifies all her desires, and a few weeks ago he bought her a bicycle. She has learned to ride, and almost any afternoon can be seen riding in the northern part of the city.

Hip Sing Lee is over fifty years of age, and says that as soon as he sees his only child married to an American and ensconced in a pleasant home he is willing to die. He owns several fine residence lots in the city, and says that on his daughter's wedding day he will give her husband the key to a palatial residence. He says his prospective son-in-law must come of good parentage and be of good character, and be free from all vices to which many of the young men of to-day are addicted.

TOUCHED OFF THE WRONG BLAST

A Blunder Costs Six Lives in a Missouri Quarry.

A premature explosion occurred in a quarry seven miles northeast of Independence, Mo. Five men and a boy lost their lives. Two blasts were set just before quitting work, one on top of a large ledge of rocks, the other much higher and further up the side of the hill. They were to be touched off with wires from an electric battery. The men took refuge under the ledge of rocks immediately beneath the first blast, intending to touch off the one higher up. By a mistake the blast over the ledge was fired first.

The explosion tore loose the whole ledge of rocks, and the whole mass fell forward on the men. The dead are: Miles McTiernan, contractor; Thomas Ferguson, fourteen years old, son of John Ferguson, a farmer; Dan Rodgers, Pat Welsh, Charles Truett and an unknown Italian. All the dead except the boy are of Kansas City. In addition to these, John Ferguson, father of the boy killed; Joseph Fleming, and an unknown Italian were seriously injured by flying rocks.

Baltimore Won the Baseball Pennant.

The season's contest among the twelve baseball clubs composing the National League ended with games at New York, Philadelphia and Washington. The pennant, which signifies the championship, was won by Baltimore. Cleveland finished second, and hence those two clubs won the privilege of contesting in a series of games for the Temple Cup. The clubs finished in the following order: Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New York, Washington, St Louis, Louisville.

The National Game.

Boston made fifty-three home runs this season.

Baltimore won the pennant; Cleveland being second.

Indianapolis did not lose a series in the Western League fight.

Hoffer is certainly entitled to rank now as Baltimore's star pitcher.

McCarthy, of Boston, intends to retire from baseball after this season.

There is no quicker man on the diamond than Reitzs, of Baltimore.

Anson, of Chicago, is said to be writing a book on how to slide bases.

YALE ATHLETES TRIUMPH.

They Win Eight Out of Eleven Events From Cambridge.

Yale University won the international athletic competitions with Cambridge (England) representatives, at Manhattan Field, New York City, taking eight events out of a possible eleven.

Six thousand spectators saw the American athletes win event after event, until it came to the question of lungs and legs. Here England had the upper hand. Lewin, the square-shouldered Cambridge runner, after one of the most exciting finishes ever seen on an athletic field, won the 440-yard run, beating Richards, of Yale, by a scant six inches. Horan the cadaverous looking middle distance man, made a show of his opponent in the half mile, and Lutyens, the spectacled student of Sidney College, had things all his own way in the mile run. These were Cambridge's only victories.

Yale won the 100-yard dash and the 120-yard hurdle on the cinder path, as well as on the turf. The Americans also won the high jump, the 300-yard run, the shot event, throwing the hammer and the broad jump.

A fairer or more discriminating crowd never gathered at an athletic field. Every effort was rewarded with a burst of applause, and the Cambridge athletes had no reason for complaint as to the cordiality of their reception. Neither could they complain of the weather, which all admitted was just to their liking.

The following is a summary of the events: One-hundred-yard run—Won by W. M. Richards, Yale, '95; R. W. Burnet, Yale, '97, second; C. H. Lewin, Trinity College, Cambridge, third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

One hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle—Won by E. H. Cady, Yale, '95; G. B. Hatch, Yale, '96, second; L. E. Pilkington, Kings College, Cambridge, third. Time, 16 seconds.

Running high jump—Won by J. H. Thompson, Jr., Yale, '97, with a jump of 5 feet 8¼ inches; F. M. Jennings, Cains College, Cambridge, and L. P. Sheldon, Yale, '96, a tie for second at 5 feet 7¼ inches; A. B. Johnston, Pembroke College, Cambridge, fourth, with a jump of 5 feet 5¼ inches.

Three hundred-yard run—Won by W. M. Richards, Yale, '95; C. H. Lewin, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, second; W. Fitz Herbert, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, third. Time, 32 2-5 seconds.

Putting sixteen-pound shot—Won by W. O. Hickok, Yale S., '95, with a put of 42 feet 2 inches; A. Brown, Yale, '96, second, with a put of 40 feet 3 inches; E. J. Watson, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, third, with a put of 37 feet 2½ inches.

Half-mile run—Won by F. S. Horan, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; P. W. Crane, Yale, '95, second. Time, 2 minutes 0 2-5 seconds.

Running broad jump—Won by L. P. Sheldon, Yale, '96, with a jump of 21 feet 4½ inches; F. M. Jennings, Cains College, Cambridge, second, with a jump of 21 feet; R. Mitchell, Yale S., '96, third, with a jump of 20 feet 9¾ inches.

One-mile run—Won by W. E. Lutyens, Sidney College, Cambridge; J. E. Morgan, Yale L. S., '96, second; H. J. Davenport, Trinity College, Cambridge, third. Time, 4 minutes 35 3-5 seconds.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer—Won by W. O. Hickok, Yale S. '95, with a throw of 130 feet 7 inches; H. P. Cross, Yale '96, second, with a throw of 117 feet 6 inches; A. B. Johnston, Pembroke College, Cambridge, third, with a throw of 107 feet 8 inches.

Quarter-mile run—Won by C. H. Lewin, Trinity College, Cambridge; W. M. Richards, Yale, '95, second; W. Fitz Herbert, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, third. Time, 49 4-5 seconds.

One-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdles—Won by G. B. Hatch, Yale '66; W. M. Fletcher, Trinity College, Cambridge, second; E. H. Cady, Yale S., '95, third. Time, 16 seconds.

GREENHALGE RENOMINATED.

His Name Heads the Ticket of the Massachusetts Republicans.

Governor Frederick T. Greenhalge was renominated by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, which met in Music Hall, Boston, with nearly 2000 delegates in attendance. On the formal ballot Governor Greenhalge received 1363 votes, and Elijah A. Morse, the candidate of the opposition, 391. Mr. Morse offered the motion that Governor Greenhalge's nomination be made unanimous.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Curtis Guild, Jr., for Permanent Chairman. The report was adopted and Chairman Guild escorted to the platform.

After an address by Mr. Guild the Committee on Resolutions reported. The platform adopted favors protection and sound money. The financial policy of the Administration and the course of the Democratic Congress are condemned. The bringing into politics of partisanship in religion is deplored.

The State ticket was then completed as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Roger Walcott, of Boston.

For Secretary of State—William L. Olin, of Boston.

For Treasurer and Receiver-General—Edward B. Shaw, of Newburyport.

For Auditor—General John M. Kimball, of Fitchburg.

For Attorney-General—Hosea M. Knowlton, of New Bedford.

THE PLATFORM GAVE WAY.

Fatal Accident at a Church Cornerstone Laying at Loraine, Ohio.

As the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Loraine, Ohio, were about to begin a part of the temporary flooring arranged for the occasion gave way. The 300 men, women and children, occupying that part of the platform, were precipitated into the basement, and one, a child, was killed outright. Ten were fatally injured, while a score of others were more or less seriously hurt. Mary Weber, aged three, Sheffield, was killed instantly. Those fatally injured were:

Miss Kate Desrick, Sheffield; Mrs. John Ebsten, Loraine; John Feldkamp, Loraine; Kate Griffin, aged eight, Loraine; Mrs. Michael Kelling, Loraine; Mrs. Margaret Mackert, Loraine; Mrs. Mary McGrath, Loraine; Rosa McGee, aged three, Loraine; Mary Sieder, Loraine; Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan, Loraine.

Special Agencies Discontinued.

Secretary Morton has determined to discontinue the special agencies of the Agricultural Department in Europe, because he thinks their value is not commensurate with their cost.

Huge Salmon Pack.

The salmon pack of British Columbia this year amounts to 513,693 cases, an increase of about twenty-five per cent. over last year. The output is valued at $2,500,000, out of which the fishermen get about $600,000.

A Gentle Hint.

Whistler, the artist, once sat at the theatre next to a lady who was going in and out of her seat constantly, not only as soon as each act was finished, but also while the play was going on. The space between the rows of seats was very narrow, and the artist was subjected to much annoyance as she passed him. "Madam," he said at length in his sweetest tones, "I trust I do not incommode you by keeping my seat?"

An Odd Bridge.

One of the oddest bridge "bents," or piers, in this country, is to be found in Sonoma County, California. Two large redwood trees growing side by side support the timbers and rails of a bridge which crosses a small ravine or creek at a place where the roadbed is seventy-five feet above the water. Californians refer to it as "the only natural wooden bridge in the world."

The French Government annually appropriates $25,000,000 for various charities.

Pots and Stoves.

The fires of energy are lighted very soon in life and the struggle begins, as the saying is, "to keep the pot boiling." But speaking literally, fires are still kindled with kerosene, and many a pot boils over or is overturned. Frightful burns and scalds result in spite of warning and suffering. The thing is then not to preach but to practice, and the practice is, for a sure cure, to use St. Jacobs Oil according to directions.

A host of caterpillars is devouring everything green around Berlin and in Silesia.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The horse meat packing-house at Hammond, Ind., has been declared a nuisance.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

To Avoid

constipation is to prolong life. Ripans Tabules are gentle, yet positive in their cure of constipation. One tabule gives relief.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure they are fed on refuse and the horrors of nervous prostration result. Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure blood and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

NYNU—41

THE turnpike road to people's hearts I find,
Lies through their mouths or I mistake mankind.
But the surest way to get there is I say,
Feed them

Heckers'

Buckwheat

Every day.

20

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

MILES VICE SCHOFIELD.

Detailed as General Commanding the United States Army.

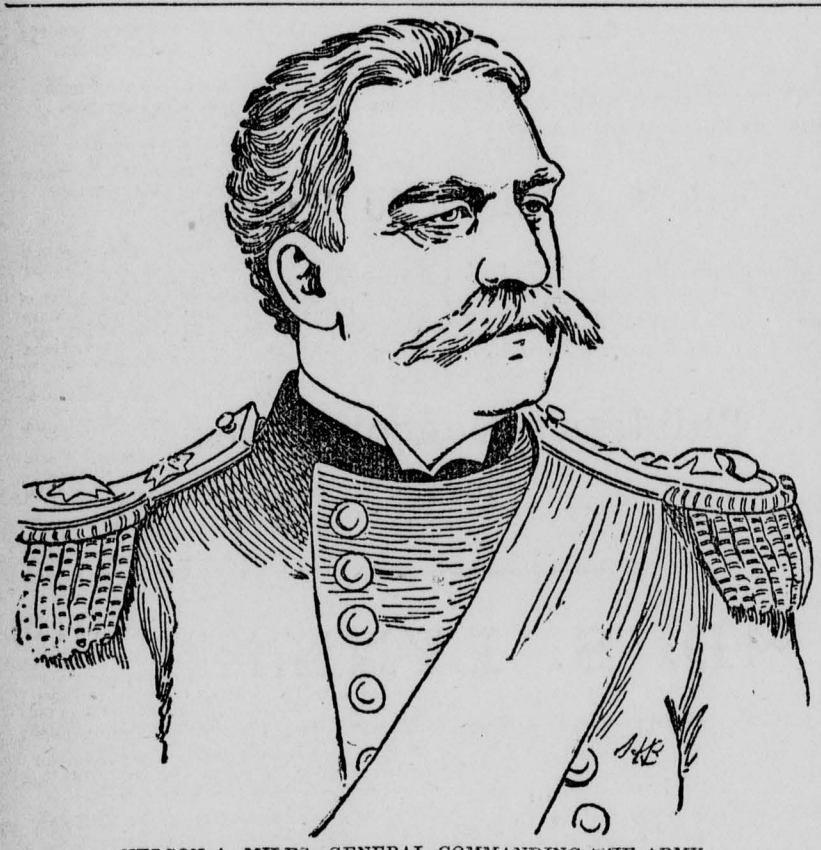
HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Secretary Lamont Assigns Him to the Place Occupied by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield---He is Not a West Pointer---General Ruger Succeeds Miles.

Secretary Lamont issued an order detailing General Miles to duty in Washington as General of the Army, and General Ruger, now on duty in Washington, to command the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York.

Nelson Appleton Miles, appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Schofield as Major-General commanding the Army, was born at Westminster, Mass., in 1839, and with the exception of General Sheridan, is the youngest officer that ever held that position. His appointment possesses more than an ordinary interest from the fact that he is the first occupant of the high office who has not been graduated from the West Point Military Academy.

It can literally be said that he fought his way up the ladder. The outbreak of the war found him a clerk in a crockery store in Boston. After a six months' course in a temporary military school in that city, which was paid for by his employer, young Miles went to the front as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. He rose through successive grades to that of Major-General, being brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court House, and was wounded three times.



NELSON A. MILES, GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

At the close of hostilities he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry. It is as an Indian fighter that he is best known to the younger generation. He gained enviable distinction by his hard fighting and brilliant campaigns against the Comanches, the Nez Perces, the Bannocks and the Sioux under Sitting Bull. Kansas, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico all voted him either thanks or swords of honor. He brought about the capture of Sitting Bull, and subsequently compelled the redoubtable Geronimo to surrender.

He was in command of the troops during the turbulent times preceding the Wounded Knee trouble, a few years ago, and it was his management of that campaign that undoubtedly prevented a general outbreak. More recently he distinguished himself by his course while commanning the Federal troops during the railway strike and riots in Chicago.

In 1880 he became Brigadier-General, and in 1890 Major-General. His last command was that of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York.

General and Mrs. Miles are said to be the handsomest couple in the army circle. Mrs. Miles is a niece of Senator Sherman and a sister-in-law of Senator Don Cameron. She is a tall woman of commanding presence. They have two children—a daughter about twenty-two years of age and a son several years younger.

There is assigned to New York in place of General Miles a native of New York. General Thomas H. Ruger was born in Lima, N. Y., in 1833, and stood at the head of his class at West Point. He left the Engineer Corps a year after joining and began the practice of law at Jamesville, Wis. He was there when the war began, and volunteered his services. He was mostly with the Western armies, but accompanied Sherman to the sea as a Brigadier-General. During the draft riots in New York City he was in command of the troops. He was made a Colonel in the regular service, and for seventeen years commanded the Eighteenth Infantry. He was engaged in delicate service in the South during the reconstruction period and later election troubles. He acted as Superintendent at West Point and as commander of the Infantry and Cavalry Schools at Leavenworth.

Prominent People.

Lieutenant Peary says he will make no more Arctic explorations.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, has refused a pension to which he is entitled.

"England's Only General" is one of the well-known epithets of Lord Wolseley.

Henry M. Stanley's visit to Canada, it is said, is to find a good place for Belgian emigrants.

John S. Sargent, the American artist, has been awarded a gold medal at the Berlin art exhibition.

King Christian of Denmark, is the oldest European monarch, while King Alfonso of Spain is the youngest.

Ex-Senator Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, is about to undergo an operation on his eyes. He is ninety-one years old.

MRS. STANTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To Be Observed by a National Celebration on November 12.

On November 12 next will occur the eightieth birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has devoted her life work to the emancipation of women in every department of life.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Organizations of women all over the country, and especially suffrage organizations, are preparing to hold meetings in her honor on that day. The National Suffrage Organization, of which she is now Honorary President, felt that her work for women had been of so broad a nature, it would come more directly in line with the work of the National Council of Women, of which Mary Lowe Dickinson is President. This council is the outgrowth of a meeting called ten years ago to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention ever held in the world, and is organized for the advancement of women along all lines of thought and action; they therefore gave over the National celebration of Mrs. Stanton's birthday to the National Council of Women, who will fittingly observe it in New York on November 12.

BROOKLYN LAUNCHED.

The New Cruiser Entered the Water Safely at Philadelphia, Penn.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn was successfully launched at Cramps' ship yard, Philadelphia, in the presence of an immense crowd. Miss Schieren, daughter of the Mayor of Brooklyn, christened the boat. A number of Cabinet officers and other distinguished spectators were present.

With the launch of the Brooklyn the United States Government will soon come in possession of the finest and most effective ship of war in the world. The Brooklyn is an armored cruiser, and belongs to the same type of vessel as the New York. The act of Congress authorizing the construction of the Brooklyn appropriated $3,500,000 for the purpose, exclusive of armament. The Brooklyn is 460 feet 6 inches long, 64 feet beam, and has a mean draught of 34 feet and a moulded depth of 41 feet 3 inches. The engines are of the vertical inverted cylinder, direct acting, triple expansion type. The armor of the Brooklyn consists of a nickle steel deck, of six inches thickness on the slope, and three inches thickness on the flat, a water line belt of three inch plates, backed by a double streak of hull plating, extending over the whole of the machinery space. The battery is to consist of eight eight-inch guns, mounted on four turrets, two on the middle line forward and aft, and two midships sponsoned on the sides; ten five-inch guns mounted on sponsons on the gun deck, and sixteen six-pounder rapid fire and machine guns.

WILLIAMS NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

Selected by Massachusetts Democrats to Head the State Ticket.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was held in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, and George Fred Williams was nominated for Governor. The convention was called to order by John W. Corcoran, Chairman of the State Committee. The Committee on Credentials reported that there were 1559 delegates present out of a possible 2321. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Josiah Quincy, of Boston, for Permanent Chairman.

The nomination of Mr. Williams was made unanimously. The Committee on the balance of the ticket made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For Lieutenant-Governor, James S. Grinnell, Greenfield; for Secretary of State, Edward J. Flynn, Boston; for Treasurer, Eben S. Stevens, Sudbury; for Auditor, Alfred C. Whitney, Boston; for Attorney-General, Henry F. Hurlburt, Lynn.

The platform declares for sound money and a gold standard, and praises the Cleveland Administration. Sympathy was expressed for Cuba, but none for Hawaii.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

The Monthly Report of the United States Treasury.

DEFICIT FOR THE QUARTER.

There Was a Net Decrease in the National Liability During September of $1,834,686.42---Government Receipts and Expenditures --- Coinage and Circulation---Ninety Silver Dollars Coined.

The United States Treasury monthly statement for September shows that the interest-bearing public debt increased a trifle —$210—last month, while the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $468,689, and the surplus cash in the Treasury increased $1,366,206, making in all a net decrease in the debt of $1,834,685. The gold reserve stands $92,911,973, or $7,417,864 less than it was a month ago, and with a feeling of uncertainty among Treasury officials about what changes for the worse a month or even a week might bring about.

Government receipts from all sources last month were $27,549,678, a million and a half less than during the preceding month of August. Customs receipts amounted last month to only $14,653,967, about $1,090,000 less than in August, 1895, or in September, 1894. Internal revenue receipts last month were $12,260,009, about $100,000 more than in the preceding month, while receipts from miscellaneous sources were only $653,702, against $1,141,544 in August. Expenditures last month aggregated $24,320,481, or $3,229,197 less than receipts; and it is in expenditures where the great cutting down is shown. Last month expenditures aggregated $24,320,481, against $32,645,800 in the preceding month of August, and $30,323,018 in September, 1894. There was a paring in every item except in the interest charges. Civil and miscellaneous expenditures were only $4,918,399, or $2,500,000 less than in September, 1894. War Department expenses were $5,745,389, or fully $500,000 less than in September, 1894. Navy Department expenditures last month were $1,855,477, against $2,282,301 in September, 1894. Pension payments were $10,707,909, about $2,000,000 below September, 1894, and even the "poor Indian" last month received only $796,508, against $1,260,869 in September, 1894.

The total receipts for the last three months or for the first quarter of the current fiscal year aggregated $85,572,072, against $97,848,174 for the corresponding months of the preceding year, while expenditures for the last three months were kept down to $95,456,730, or $3,000,000 less than for the same period in 1895. The net deficit here shown for the first quarter of the current fiscal year is $9,884,658.

The National bank note circulation outstanding on September 30 was $212,762,237, an increase for the month of $513,064, and since September 30, 1894, of $5,290,736. The circulation based on United States bonds increased during September $606,534, and since September 30, 1894, $8,345,812.

The coinage executed at United States mints during September aggregated 5,956,551 pieces of the value of $8,078,653.40, as follows: Gold, 509,771 pieces of the value of $7,543,575.50; silver, 1,464,360 pieces of the value of $473,166.50; minor coin, 3,982,480 pieces of the value of $61,914.40. Only ninety standard silver dollars were coined.

TO PREVENT PRIZE FIGHTS.

The Texas Legislature Met in Special Session at Austin.

In compliance with Governor Culberson's proclamation, the Texas Legislature met in special session at Austin to enact legislation affecting the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight.

Governor Culberson, in his message, confined himself solely to the prize fight question. He said that this question was being wrangled over in the courts, and he deemed it advisable to stop further discussion by having the Legislature enact a law that would be clear and specific on this subject, and he desired it to go into immediate effect. His message concluded as follows: "By proclamation all persons have been given notice that this exhibition would not be permitted, and whatever has been done by its projectors was with full responsibility for the consequences. The public interests require that this exhibition, especially, should be suppressed. Discountenanced by Mexico and the Territories, outlawed and driven from every State, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers, and offer here this commanding insult to public decency. Against it the instincts and the pride of the people revolt, and your prompt and resolute action will spare them the ignominy and the shame. Impelled by a sense of duty to exert every executive power to divert this calamity, you have been called in special session and the responsibility for the consequences is now divided with you. That you will meet it as becomes the representatives of the whole people, anxious and ready to protect the fair name of the State, is not doubted."

A bill was then introduced, one in each house. The House bill declared that prize fighting or any pugilistic encounter shall be deemed a felony and shall be punished by an imprisonment of not less than one nor more than two years. This bill had the emergency clause. The other bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Simpson, provided a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten years, and further provided that any one who in any manner aids or abets a fight will be considered a participant and subject to the above named punishment. The emergency clause was also in this bill.

MET DEATH ON THE TRACK.

Two Fatal Railroad Crossing Accidents in New Jersey.

Mrs. Clara Buckalew, fifty-five years old, and Miss Griggs, her niece, seventeen years old, of Monmouth Junction, were struck and instantly killed while crossing the railroad tracks at the road from Monmouth Junction to Dayton, N. J. The two women had ridden over to Dayton in a carriage, and it was on their way home that the accident happened. The bodies were fearfully mutilated.

The Rev. S. Y. Lum, a Presbyterian minister, living at East Rutherford, was instantly killed by an express train at Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Lum had just received a letter at the postoffice and he crossed the square to the railroad station and started to go over the tracks. Being extremely deaf he failed to hear the approaching train and was struck and his body was hurled a hundred feet. The apparent recklessness of the act suggested suicide until Mr. Lum's deafness was recalled.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Nothing Like Leather."

Those who hoped for a revolution in the art of great gunmaking, in the interest of the cattle-raising industry, when reports of the success of the raw-hide cannon were received recently from Sandy Hook, are probably doomed to disappointment. An excellent authority has now pointed out the fact that the two objects achieved by the use of raw-hide as an outer surface for the gun are, in reality, elements of weakness. He states that, in the first place, lightness, which is primarily secured by the use of the leather, detracts from the range and accuracy of the piece, for, as he says, these are dependent upon the record, inasmuch as the explosion of the powder merely parts the shot from the gun. If, therefore, the gun is so light as to recoil smartly and freely, the shot loses a proportionate amount of force. Much of the weight of great guns, he declares, could be dispensed with as a mere matter of strength, but the pieces would be rendered too light for effective use. The other end secured by the leather is said to be the low temperature of the piece after shots are fired. But this, he claims, is a danger, for by no possibility can the real amount of heat generated by the shot be reduced and the use of the raw-hide cover only retains it—being a non-conductor of heat—within the inner tube. On the other hand, the use of an all-metal tube permits the heat to escape to the outer layers and thus to the air and prevents that greatest of dangers, over-heating, to a much higher degree than does the raw-hide gun.—Washington Star.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Half Dead, Half Price.

By falling from a cart, a Melbourne Chinaman, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt. There was some doubt as to his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company: "Hong Wahg Lee half dead; likee half money."

The Duke of Atholl is something of a monopolist of titles. If fact he is the most titled man in the world. He is once a duke, twice a marquis, five times an earl, thrice a viscount, eight times a baron, and a knight besides. He is also the heir to five other baronies.

There is a one-armed man in Georgia who can plow, jerk and goad a mule, swear and smoke a pipe all at once.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Try it when the digestion is WEAK and no FOOD seems to nourish. Try it when it seems impossible to keep FOOD on the stomach!

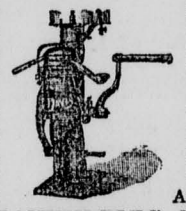
Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Carle & Sons, New York.

CONSERVATIVE—RESPONSIBLE.

Have you money in bank earning but 4 per cent.? Put a little of it in GOOD STOCKS and during the next six months you may make many times that amount of interest. I seldom have so good a market to trade in, and advantages I possess should enable me to make a great deal of money for my customers during the next year. Send for references and full information.
HOWARD SLADE, 74 Broadway, N.Y. City.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. With a Davis Cream Separator on the farm you are sure of more and better butter, while the skimmed milk is a valuable feed. Farmers will make no mistake to get a Davis. Neat, illustrated catalogue mailed FREE. Agents wanted



DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.
Gen. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

N Y N U—41

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address
REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured

POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE

Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G. V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box LB, Detroit, Mich.

Out of sorts

—and no wonder. Think of the condition of those poor women who have to wash clothes and clean house in the old-fashioned way. They're tired, vexed, discouraged, out of sorts, with aching backs and aching hearts.

They must be out of their wits. Why don't they use Pearline? That is what every woman who values her health and strength is coming to. And they're coming to it now, faster than ever. Every day, Pearline's fame grows and its patrons increase in number. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used by bright women who want to make washing easy. 481

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."
Use
SAPOLIO

Our New War Shi

The reader may be interested in the following description of the Brooklyn, the new cruiser that was launched by the Cramps from their ship yard near Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The Brooklyn is a sister ship to the cruiser NewYork, but she will have many advantages over that vessel. Her main dimensions are: Length 400 feet 6 inches on load water line; beam, extreme, 64 feet; mean draught, 24 feet; cruising displacement, 9,153 tons; maximum indicated horse power, (estimated) 16,000; coal bunker capacity, 1,753 tons.

She is destined to have a speed of at least twenty knots, at a displacement of 8, 150 tons. Her main engines are of the triple expansion type, four in number, and drive twin propellers. The contract price is $2,986,000, the building of the ship being authorized by the act of congress approved July 19, 1892. The keel was laid during the summer of 1893. Her main battery will consist of eight eight-inch breech-loading rifles and twelve five-inch breech-loading rifles of the rapid fire type, and the second battery will be composed of twelve six-pounders and four one-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatlings.

The five-inch guns are protected by fixed segmented shields of nickel and steel four inches thick, and as a further protection against fragments of shell exploding between decks, splinter bulkheads, one and one-half inches in thickness, have been worked between the five-inch gun stations. The one-pounder rapid-fire guns and gatlings will be carried on the superstructure and in the tops of the military masts, to which access will be had by the spiral stairway within the masts. There will be five torpedo tubes—one bow and two on each broadside.

Definition of Home.

A prize was offerd by a London paper for the best answer to the question, "What is home?" Here are a few of the answers which were received:

The golden setting, in which the brightest jewel is "mother."

A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in.

Home is the blossom, of which heaven is the fruit.

The only spot on earth where the faults and failures of humanity are hidden under the mantle of charity.

The place where the great are sometimes small and the small often great.

The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world.

The jewel casket, containing the most precious of all jewels—domestic happiness.

Where you are treated best and grumble most.

Home is the central telegraph office of human love, into which run innumerable wires of affection, many of which, though extending thousands of miles, are never disconnected from the one great terminous.

The centre of our affections around which our heart's best wishes twine.

A little hollow scooped out of the windy hill of the world, where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances.—*Sel.*

The statue on the dome of the Capitol at Washington represents Freedom. It is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Thos. Crawford an American sculptor, who died in 1857. It was put in position in 1865.

Brussells, where the vilest books in the world are openly published and sold, is appropriately selected as the meeting place for an international congress for the suppression of immoral literature this month, of which Jules Simon will be president.

—"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," Says Mrs. Hattie Mason of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Phosphorescent Light.

Some experiments have been made in France to determine the specific action of a considerable lowering of temperature upon the brilliancy of certain bodies which shine in the dark after having been exposed to sunlight. Tubes of glass filled with the powdered sulphides of calcium, barium, strontium, etc., all substances possessing the property of phosphorescence in a high degree, were exposed to the solar rays and afterward proved to be luminous in the dark, this being done in such a way as to fix upon the memory the mean value of the progressive diminution of the emitted light, and the time also was noted during which the light was strong, less strong and weak respectively. The tubes were next placed in bright sunlight for one minute and then suddenly introduced into a double walled glass cylinder, the interspace of which was filled with nitrous oxide at 140 degrees C. In about five or six minutes the temperature of the tubes was some 100 degrees. They were then withdrawn, and when observed in a perfectly dark chamber no luminosity whatever was perceptible. As the tubes recovered their normal temperature, however, the phosphorescence returned without the exciting agency of the sun's rays or of diffused light. These results were proved to be general for all phosphorescent substances employed. The experiments showed, too, that the production of the phosphorescent light requires a certain movement of the constituent molecules of bodies.

Man.

Bearing in mind that, as far as general configuration goes, the ground plans of the present continent have been about the same, only an occasional bit of land having been topped off, as in England, the question arises, Is man an animal of the old world or of the new? If we descend from some anthropoidal ape, then that Asiatic or African monkey must have had a fair hand, and, above all else, a working thumb. Baboons run on all fours, but the gibbons, who are arboreal and live on fruits, have nicely developed thumbs and can pick a 'nut and shell it neatly. An American monkey has not these exact capabilities. He does not depend on his hands to cling to a branch. He uses a fifth limb, which is his prehensile tail. The true gibbon is not, however, utterly a nut or fruit eater. If confined to that diet alone, a strictly vegetarian one, he pines. He likes eggs and devours small insects. Vary his diet in a menagerie, making him slightly omnivorous, and his condition improves. If not, then, for these arboreal ancestors, who had hands, we might never have been. We may then trace our origin from the old rather than from the new one, but we really know but little about the particulars.—New York Times.

Emperor Fo-hi.

The Emperor Fo-hi, the first of his line, is the Chinese model of politeness. He is said to have been so civil that he always spoke, even of himself, with profound respect, and when the Chinese habit of self depreciation is remembered this degree of civility will be better appreciated.

Patti's Voice.

Patti's voice is of only moderate strength, there being several of greater power among the operatic singers of the present day, but the compass of her tones is extraordinary, reaching to F in alt, and her execution is exceedingly brilliant and polished. Her greatest vocal charm, however, lies in the sympathetic quality of her notes, a quality that instantly impresses every auditor. It is most apparent in the rendition of simple, well known songs, like "Home, Sweet Home" and "Comin Through the Rye," and in these she has achieved such success that, while her repertory comprises over 30 operas, her fame really rests on two or three familiar songs. She first appeared in opera in New York in 1859.

Franklin's Tribute to Paul Jones.

From the beginning of his acquaintance with Franklin a mutual respect and a deep affection sprang up between them. The wise Franklin saw at a glance what manner of man Paul Jones was, and in one noble sentence described him better than many volumes could, "For Captain Paul Jones ever loved close fighting."—Molly Elliot Seawell in Century.

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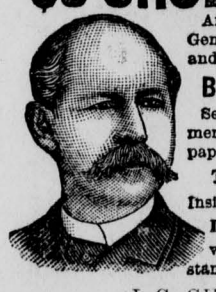

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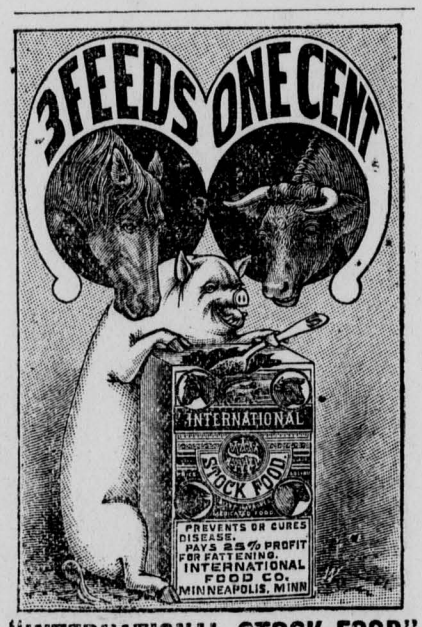

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